The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

No. 10,115—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
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Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

To Subscribers—Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 14 As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0.
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 8-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

HALL LINE STEAMERS.

SPECIAL RETURN TICKETS at first-class are now issued at reduced fares available for six months.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Agents.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. AFRICA, 2,032 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 10th August, 1881, at 6 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on MONDAY, 8th August, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, on FRIDAY, 12th August, 1881, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on SATURDAY, 20th August, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. ROMA, 3,000 Tons. The Coast Steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 17th August, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Roma from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports:—Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

CALCUTTA TO RANGOON.

DURING the south-west monsoon the direct steamers will leave Calcutta for Rangoon every THURSDAY, instead of every FRIDAY.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 4th August, 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave
GENOA and BOMBAY
on the 24th and on the 1st
of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	
Suez	„ 360	„ 220	„ 80	
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240	„ 90	
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140	
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140	
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140	
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140	
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 360	„ 145	

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay:—

SUMATRA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st Sept., 1881.
SINGAPORE, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st Oct., 1881.
MANILLA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st Nov., 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, Feb. 11, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste:—

	Captain.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. HUNGARIA	G. Sturli	1,982	400	9th Sept.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. DAPHNE, Captain G. Doucoh, 1,927 tons, 400 horse power, will be despatched as above on the 15th August, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 4th, 1881.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE s. s. CLAN GORDON will sail for Genoa and Marseilles on 6th August.

The s. s. CLAN STUART will sail for London on 6th August.

The s. s. CLAN MACDUFF will sail for Liverpool on August.

Passage Money to Liverpool ..... Rs. 450.
Passage Money to Marseilles ..... „ 400.
Other particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

12th July, 1881.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
— THIBET	2303	400	W. R. Jordan	9th Aug
s. PESHAWUR	3900	600	E. J. Baker	16th „
— TEHERAN	2589	400	A.C. Loggin	23rd „
s. LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. W. Chapman	30th „
— SUMATRA	2188	450	R. F. Briscoe	6th Sept.
s. AUSTRALIA	3864	600	J. P. Hassall	13th „
— MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	20th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, Trieste and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under.

THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 550	Rs. 625

SIX MONTHS.

First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
MIRZAPORE	3887	600	A. Parish	12th Aug.
ROSETTA	3500	700	A. E. Barlow	26th „
KHIVA	2699	450	T. Alderton	9th Sept.

Return Tickets are now issued To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months) 1st Class. Rs. 600; 2nd Class. Rs. 375.

To Galle and back (available for two months) Rs. 150; Rs. 75.

To Penang or Singapore and back do. Rs. 450; Rs. 225.

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 25th July, 1881.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
STEAM TO TRIESTE.

COMMENCING with the s. s. KASHGAR on the 12th July, the fortnightly Brindisi and Venice Steamer from Bombay will continue the voyage to Trieste.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd August, 1881.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
(VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1881.
City of Baltimore	J. Verril	2,300	300	24th Aug.
Trentham Hall	Jas. Shaw	2,100	300	7th Sept.
Wistow Hall	T. Collins	2,700	400	21st do.
Rydal Hall	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	8th Oct.
Speke Hall	W. Brand	2,700	400	22nd do.
City of Baltimore	J. Verril	2,300	300	19th Nov.
Trentham Hall	Jas. Shaw	2,100	300	3rd Dec.
Wistow Hall	T. Collins	2,700	400	21st do.
Rydal Hall	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	5th Jany.
Speke Hall	W. Brand	2,700	400	20th do.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., } Agents.
Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TO PASSENGERS leaving here after the end of May and returning after January, we are prepared to offer RETURN TICKETS on very favourable terms. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

S. S. INDIA has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,
(Established 1867)
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
9, EZRA STREET, CALCUTTA,
AND
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C.,
With Agents in all the principal towns in the world.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

PASSAGES booked (free of charge) and for family groupes at reduced fares by the Steamers of the following named Companies:—

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Hall Line.
Anchor Line.
Rubattino Company.—Italian Royal Mail Steamers.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company.
Clan Line.

And by other well-known Lines whose Steamers during the fair season give passage on very reasonable terms. Baggage, Kit, &c., warehoused or shipped. Packages, Cases, Parcels, &c., of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances effected at favorable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on boardship in India and England, and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams receive immediate attention. "Safe arrival" including Names and Addresses, telegraphed at a cost of two words, Rs. 5-8.

Wm. WATSON & Co.,
General Agents.

NOW READY.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS,

BY THE

POLITICAL ORPHAN.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Price Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S
BOMBAY CHUTNEY

IS a delicious condiment prepared with the purest and finest ingredients.

Per Bottle, Cash Re. 1.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

HOME-MADE MARMALADE.

THE FINEST THAT CAN BE MADE.

1 lb. tins. Cash 10 As.

In this preparation the flavour of the fresh Orange is fully retained, and all gross parts of the Fruit being rejected, it is adapted to the most fastidious and delicate taste.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

UNSWEETENED GIN,

Treacher's Special Importation.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash Rs. 18.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,

BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE NEW SEASON'S PREPARATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains its high reputation.

Quarts per doz., Cash, Rs. 8 0
Pints „ „ 5 8

SOLE AGENTS.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10.
BENEFIT OF
Madame ROSE BERGER-DEPLACE,
LES NOCES DE JEANNETTE.
Signor Inzoli will preside at the Pianoforte.
COOL AS A CUCUMBER.
Plumper ..... Major Cowper.
Old Barkins (his first appearance in English) ..... M. Berger-Deplace.
LISCHEN AND FRITZCHEN.
Plan open at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

NOTICE.

MDME. BERGER-DEPLACE is pained to announce that M. Berger-Deplace has been arrested for a debt of Rs. 156. Messrs. SOUNDY & Co. have kindly undertaken to pay this sum out of the first moneyes received by them for the above performance. Mdme. Berger-Deplace trusts that the generous public of Bombay will support her in this misfortune and enable her to obtain the release of her husband.

TO SPORTSMEN.—SHIKAR RATTLES for SALE, made according to the tried experience of a successful Shikari. Apply to

Wm. WATSON & Co.

28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BANK, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 9th and 10th instant, on account of the COCOANUT HOLIDAYS.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR, Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 4th August, 1881.

S. S. GALATEA has now been DISCHARGING for three days in the Prince's Dock, and CONSIGNEES of MATCHES are hereby required to TAKE DELIVERY within TWENTY FOUR HOURS, failing which the matches will be exposed at the dock at the risk of the Consignees.

WALLACE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 5th August, 1881.

ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND, for the half year ended 30th June last, of Rs. 35 per share, being at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum, has been declared and made payable on and after the 8th instant to registered shareholders THIS DAY.

By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
Broach, August 4, 1881.

NOTICE.—A Share Certificate, No. 2,111, of the Manockji Petit Manufacturing Company, Limited, in the name of Chutterbhoj Dewcurn, having been LOST or MISPLACED, the public are hereby WARNED against dealing with it, as notice of such loss has been given to the company with the view to have a duplicate issued.

હરખચંદ હંસરાજ,
i. e., HURUKCHUND HUNSRAJ.
Bombay, 5th August, 1881.

THE BUDNEIRA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of a COTTON MILL at Budneira. The plans can be inspected and copy of specifications obtained on application at the Company's office, No. 2, Nesbit Lane, Fort, on payment of Rupees Two.

Sealed Tenders to be sent to the undersigned not later than 22nd August, 1881.

The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 5th August, 1881.

CONTRA-NOTICE.

WITH reference to a notice in the *Times of India* of the 1st August, 1881, under the signatures of M. M. MODY and Co., requesting their customers and constituents not to deliver goods or pay money due to their Company to anyone save and except to my brothers, Mr. Merwanjee Muncherjee Mody and Mr. Homonjee Muncherjee Mody, I beg to give NOTICE to the Public that the said firm of M. M. Mody and Co., and the firm carrying on business at Agra under the name of C. STEWART and Co., are family firms, in which all the sons and heirs of the late MUNCHERJEE COWASJEE MODY, including the undersigned, are interested, and that the said Merwanjee and Homonjee Muncherjee Mody have admitted that these are family firms as aforesaid.—Dated this 5th day of August, 1881.

PESTONJEE MUNCHERJEE MODY.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Empress Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on the 18th instant, at 4-30 p. m., for the following purposes:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and audited statement of accounts made up to the 30th June, 1881.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors for the ensuing year, who retire, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To confirm the appointment of Mr. J. S. Burn, of the Bank of Bombay, as Auditor of the Company upon the death of Mr. Moorhouse, and to elect an Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix his or their remuneration.
5. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 9th to 18th instant, both days inclusive.

By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 4th August, 1881.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. RUNCHORDAS TOOLSIDAS has CONTRACTED TO SELL to HAJEE ALLARAKHIA NATHOO the following property, viz., all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or warehouse and range of buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being in and fronting on the north side of Musjid Bunder Cross Road, in the registration sub-district of Mandvee, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 61 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 618, containing by admeasurement 122 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by a passage belonging to the premises, on the west by Shamjee Hasajee Street, on the north by the house of Nursey Natha, and on the south by the Musjid Bunder Cross Road aforesaid; and which said premises were formerly and at present are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Runchoredas Toolsidas. All persons having any CLAIM or CLAIMS against the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, lien, lease, sale or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office, No. 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, within FOURTEEN days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed, and any claim thereafter made shall be considered as null and void and waived.

R. M. SAYANI, Purchaser's Attorney.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Ball on Diamonds, Coal, and Gold of India	3	4
Moths; by Ouida, cheap edition	1	4
Simon's House-Owner's Estimator	2	4
Hille's The Anatomists, a Complete Description of the Anatomy of the Human Body.	3	0
Branton's The Bible and Science, illustrated.	6	12
Conway's The Wandering Jew	3	12
Mallock's Romance of the Nineteenth Century, 2 vols.	13	4
Davenant's Starting in Life: Hints for Parents on the Choice of a Profession for their Sons	1	8
Tyrrell's The Tonic Treatment of Epilepsy and Kindred Nervous Affections	1	8
Farrar's Words of Truth and Wisdom	3	4
Ditto Mercy and Judgment	6	12
Granville's How to make the Best of Life	0	12
Richard Cobden and the Free Trader; by L. Apjohn	1	8
Balfour's Treatise on Comparative Embryology	13	4
Judd's Volcanoes: what they are and what they teach	3	4
Palmer's Arabic Manual	4	12
Clarke's Persian Manual	4	8
Raverty's Pushtoo Manual	3	4
Burges's Practical Treatise on Coach Building	1	8
English Men of Letters, Laudor, by S. Colvin	1	8
Illustrated London News Summer Number, "Beautiful Wretch," with a Picture	1	0
Graphic Summer Number (will shortly arrive)	1	0
Major General Sir Thomas Munro's Selections from his Minutes and other Official Writings, 2 vols	17	0
Murray's Handbook of India, Bombay and Madras, new edition, each	9	8
Tramp Abroad; by Mark Twain	4	12
Endymion; by Earl Beaconsfield, cheap edn.	3	12
Lange's History of Materialism, and Criticism of its present importance, 3 vols	20	0
Nelson's Druggists' Handbook, new edition, 1881	9	8

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 6th Instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

50 cases, each one dozen, old Scotch whisky, by Slater, Rogers and Co.

2 cases toys, &c.

50 boxes, each one dozen, Bordeaux claret.

AT 1 P. M.

1 handsome second-hand English-built landau, in good order, for single or pair of horses.

AUCTION SALE of cloth and serge cuttings, cloth remnants, great coats, cork helmets, tunics, trousers, empty cases, &c., &c., at the Army Clothing Department, Nesbit Byculla.

Under instructions from the Superintendent Army Clothing, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p. m., sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the following goods, viz., a quantity of cloth and serge cuttings, cloth remnants, 200 great coats, 180 cork helmets, tunic, trousers, empty cases, &c., &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance on delivery of goods, which must be removed within 3 days from the day of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 6th August, 1881.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

OILMAN'S STORES AND PRESERVED PROVISIONS.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S STOCKS are constantly renewed (*via* the Suez Canal) with the best and freshest Stores from the most renowned European Houses; all the goods are of the same high class, which enables the Management to assert their superiority to those usually offered in the Bombay Market (frequently the refuse of Bazaar Auctions), and to confidently GUARANTEE their quality and freshness.

HAMS, BACON, BUTTER, and CHEESE.

TONGUES, BATH CHOPS, and BRAWN.

SOUPS—Gravy, Hare, Hotch Potch, Julienne, Mock-Turtle, Ox Tail, &c.

MEAT ESSENCES—Beef, Chicken, and Liebig's Extract of Meat.

FISH—Anchovies, Caviare, Cod Roes, Haddocks, Herrings, Lax, Lobsters, Mackarel, Oysters, Pilchards, Prawns, Salmon, Sardines, Soles, Turbot, Whitebait, and Whiting.

GAME and POULTRY—Duck and Peas, and Hare.

FRENCH PATES—Woodcock, Snipe, Partridge, Duck and Goose Livers.

PRESERVED FRESH MEATS—Beef, Lamb, and Mutton.

SAUSAGES—Oxford, Bologna, Cambridge, and Pork.

TRUFFLED PIES and GALANTINES—Pork, Game, Ham and Chicken, and Veal and Ham.

POTTED MEATS and FISH—Anchovy, Shrimp, Lobster and Bloater, Beef, Game, Ham, Tongue, &c.

PRESERVED VEGETABLES—Artichokes, Asparagus, Cabbage, Carrots, French Beans, Macedoines, Mushrooms, Peas, Parsnips, Turnips, &c.

TART FRUITS—Apples, Apricots, Cherries, Cranberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Greengages, Peaches, Plums, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.

JAMS and JELLIES—Apple, Apricot, Currant, Damson, Gooseberry, Greengage, Plum, Raspberry, Strawberry, and Marmalade.

PICKLES—Beans, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Chowchow, Gherkins, Mixed Onions, Piccalilli Walnut, Oriental, Imperial Hot, and Horse Radish.

COOKING and TABLE SAUCES—Anchovy, Beefsteak, Catsup, Harvey's, John Bull, Madras Cayenne, Mogul, Poona, Reading, Soho, Soyer's, &c., and Yorkshire Relish.

MUSTARD, SALT, VINEGAR, CAPERS, ONIONS, and SALAD OIL.

INDIAN CONDIMENTS, &c.—Bengal, Cashmere, Lucknow, Madras, and Mango Chatnis, &c.

BISCUITS—Abernethy, Albert, Arrowroot, Captain, Cracker, Cracknel, Ginger, Lunch, Milk Mixed, Nic-Nac, Picnic, Water, &c.

MILK, SUGAR, TEA, COFFEE, COCOA, and CHOCOLATE.

DESSERT FRUITS—Dried, Crystallised, Brandied, and in Syrup, China Ginger, &c.

FLAVOURING ESSENCES, TABLE and BEDROOM CANDLES, TOILET, and HOUSEHOLD SOAPS, &c.

DETAILED PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WATSON AND CO.'S ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

WILL CONTINUE

TILL END OF AUGUST.

FURTHER REDUCTIONS
ON WOOLLEN DRESS MATERIALS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
REMNANTS AT NOMINAL PRICES.

PATTERNS POST FREE.

TERMS—NETT CASH.

N.B.—All orders must be accompanied with a remittance payable in Bombay, with an addition of four annas for packing.

ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

POLO AND FOOTBALL KIT.

Red and White		Blue and White	
Jerseys	Rs. 7 12	Jerseys	Rs. 7 12
Caps	„ 1 4	Caps	„ 1 4
Hose	„ 3 8	Hose	„ 3 8

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE

(BREWED EXPRESSLY TO SUIT THE INDIAN CLIMATE,)

BOTTLED BY

MESSRS. STONE & SON, LONDON,

May always be obtained of the principal dealers in

CALCUTTA	KURRACHEE	LUCKNOW	BENARES
BOMBAY	POONAH	CAWNPORE	LAHORE
MADRAS	AGRA	DELHI	DARJEELING

and SIMLA,

And of the following, who receive regular Monthly supplies—

MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.,	Calcutta.
G. F KELLNER & Co.,	Calcutta and Branches.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,	Bombay and Poonah.
E. GILLON & Co.,	Lahore.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,

BYCULLA IRON WORKS AND METAL MART, BOMBAY.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT—NESBIT ROAD.

ENGINEERS, IRON-FOUNDERS AND IRON-MERCHANTS.

HAVING two large Engineering Workshops replete with the most modern Machinery, and each Department under skilled European control, we are in a position to execute all orders entrusted to us with despatch and care.

OUR FOUNDRIES are capable of turning out 12 tons of castings per day and single castings up to 20 tons weight. Brass, Gun Metal and Phosphor Bronze Castings made to order.

SMITHIES.—With several Steam Hammers, Swaging Machines, and 44 Forges we can execute orders of the heaviest and most varied character.

BRIDGE and GIRDER SHOPS.—Girders rivetted by Machinery ensuring accuracy and sound work; large Roofing orders executed on the lowest terms.

MACHINE SHOPS.—With 60 Machines of various kinds and from the best Makers, we can guarantee careful execution of all work from this department.

METAL MART.

We have in Stock:—

Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines.
Tangye's Horizontal Stationary Engines.
Taylor's Patent 5 and 10 ton Steam Cranes.
Seller's Screwing Machines with automatic Die releasing and oiling apparatus.
Oil Presses, "Boomer."
J. and H. Gwynne's Invincible Centrifugal Pumps.
Hand-Pumps of various kinds.
Emery Grinding and Glazing Machines.
Emery Wheel Tooth Cleaning Machines.
Injectors and Steam Pumps.
Lathe's Drilling and Slotting Machines.
Taps and Dies by Whitworth and Chatwin.
Large Assortment of *Files* by Jowitt, Spear and Jackson, and other noted Makers.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools of all kinds.
Pig Iron of various brands.
Lowmoor, Boiler and Girder Plates.
Sheet Iron.
Bar Iron of the best Staffordshire and Swedish brands.
Gas and Water Pipes, &c.

All communications should be addressed to the BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SMOKERS are solicited to give HOWARD & Co.'s TOBACCOS and CIGARS a trial. The best and cheapest in Bombay. 30, Meadow Street.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL.—Open to the sea-breeze on every side. Newly furnished throughout. Best Table in Bombay. Billiard and Tiffin Rooms.

INDIA-rubber Solution for water-proofing, repairing diving dresses, fixing bycicle tyres, and repairing India-rubber articles, Rs. 3 per tin. John Roberts & Co.

WE have received a fresh consignment of our fine brand of OLD SCOTCH WHISKY. Price Rs. 24 per dozen.—W. M. Macaulay & Co., 24, Apollo St.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1881. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE a light English-built miniature DOG-CART, with accessories, suitable for galloway or pony. Price Rs. 225. Apply "P. C. R.," 21, Marine Lines.

CHEMISTS WANTED, a thoroughly efficient EUROPEAN ASSISTAT. Apply, with reference and particulars of former engagements, to "F. K.," care of Messrs. Rogers and Co., Bombay.

WANTED a CLERK, who can write a good fast hand, be quick in figures and having knowledge of accounts. Apply, stating qualifications, salary required, &c., to B., care of this paper.

FOR SALE, a high caste grey Arab GALLOWAY; fast, sound, and a good jumper; broken to saddle and harness; age 6. Price Rs. 400. For further particulars or trial apply "F. C. R.," 21, Marine Lines.

VIENNA CHAIRS, bent walnutwood, the cheapest, best and most elegant drawing or bed-room chair extant; light, strong and comfortable; easily disjointed and eminently adapted for up-country use. Price Rs. 35 and 60 per doz. or Rs. 5 and 5-8 each.—J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT (near the General Post Office).—Tiffins, chops, steaks, soups, hot joints, tea, coffee, wines, spirits, ices, &c.

NOTICES.

THE ALBERT EDWARD MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SHARE LIST of the above Company will be CLOSED on the 10th instant.

By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co., Agents.
Broach, 1st August, 1881.

FOR SALE, the celebrated "NINE ELMS" brand PORTLAND CEMENT, very strong and adhesive, in 400 lbs. casks. Price Rs. 3 per cask.

WARDEN & Co.
35, Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY LIVERY STABLE

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 5.

OWING no doubt to the movements of money in connection with the new Italian Loan, the weekly return of the Bank of England is less favourable, the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities having declined from 45 to 42 per cent. In sympathy with this, the rate of discount in the open market on 3 months' bills has advanced ⅛ per cent. On 4 months' Indian bills, Reuter says, the rate has declined ¼ per cent.; but this is evidently a mistake, as the surroundings of the market are all the other way. Consols come ⅛ lower at 100⅞, the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan ⅛ lower at 103⅛, Enfaced Rupee Paper ⅛ lower in Fours at 85½ and ¼ lower in Fours-and-a-half at 91⅛. French Rentes remain unchanged at 119½.

In General Produce Cocoanut Oil is unchanged. Coffee is reported in good demand, with an advance of 2s. in Ceylon and 1s. per cwt. in native. Seeds and Wheat are unaltered.

The Manchester Piece-goods market is unchanged; but Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed quiet, the day's sales being estimated at 10,000 bales. In spot prices an advance of 1-16d. is quoted in Fair and G. F. Dhollera and G. F. Compta, but Americans to arrive are 1-32d. lower. Up to the time of writing the New York telegram of yesterday has not come to hand, so that we are unable to give our usual comparison of the Crop figures.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened quiet but steady at rather better than yesterday's closing rates, and during the day, owing to the tenor of the Calcutta advices, the tendency has been towards increased firmness, with an advance of 1-32d. No very large amount of business has been done, but notwithstanding the limited amount of paper offering, the disposition, if anything, is towards higher rates. We quote at the close :—

Bank Bills on demand	..	..	1s. 7 1d.	per rupee.
Do.	telegraphic	..	1s. 7 19-32d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	..	1s. 7 23-32d.	"
Credits,	3	"	1s. 7 27-32d.	"
Documents,	3	"	1s. 7 1d.	"
Francs,	3	"	2'09½	"

On Calcutta there is no change.

GOVERNMENT PAPER to-day has again been very weak. Fours opened at Rs. 104 1-16, but gradually gave way, until at the close Rs. 103⅞ is the best figure quoted. Fours-and-a-half have also partaken in the weakness to-day and close at Rs. 112⅛.

SHARES.—Spinning and Weaving Mill Companies are firm, with a pretty general recovery of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share; but otherwise the market has been slack and rather tending downwards. Banks are unchanged, as also are Land Companies. Press shares are dull, and our quotations show a decline of Rs. 25 in Fort and Prince of Wales, Rs. 10 in Apollo, and Rs. 5 in Berar. Bombay-Burmah Trading Company's shares are Rs. 10 lower.

COTTON has been very quiet again to-day, and for export there has practically been nothing doing. Prices are nominally unaltered, although practically somewhat easier; at the same time it must be borne in mind that the available selection is going down daily.

SEEDS.—Linseed is firm at the advanced price of Rs. 6-7. Rapeseed is in request, and the supply being limited, Guzerat has risen to Rs. 6-4 per cwt.

WHEAT is very firm at Rs. 31 per candy for best White.

FREIGHTS are steady at previous rates all round. The s. s. Darien, for immediate loading, is reported to have been re-chartered at 36s. 3d. per ton for Marseilles, and a smaller boat fixed for September loading at the same figure.

PIECE-GOODS have undergone no change, and we are not likely to see much moving now until after the holidays.

COALS are dull at previous prices.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	5 p.ct.	737½
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	all	8 do.	800
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	650
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	132
Chartd Bank I. & C.	40,000	20	all	6 do.	275
Chartd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do.	300
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	28½	all	10½ do.	525
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5½ do.	112
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	290

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	*20
Mazagon Land, &c.	3,750	2,000	2,000	..	21
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	30	1,010
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	10	210

* For distribution.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	1,000
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	132 p.s.	1,060
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	375	530
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	20 p.s.	600
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co	600	500	all	40	475
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co	1,400	250	all	10	36
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	975
Dholleria Press and Ginning Co	500	300	all	100	270
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	50	1,125
Fort Press Co	150	8,500	8,500	300 p.s.	3,050
French Press Co	300	500	all	45 p.s.	475
Hind Press Co	400	2,000	750	50	460
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p.s.	305
New Indian Press	1,000	350	350	14	172½
Prince of W. Press	120	.....	1,000	75	1,650
Sind & Puniaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	100	1,200
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	500	25	500
Volkart's Press Co	450	1,000	all	50	530

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,400
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	100	300	115
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	1,000	100	5	138
Alfred Manufacturing Company	2,000	1,700	500	22½ p.s.	670
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	..	1,125
Bhownuggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	1,025
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,175
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	40 p. s.	826
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	50	1,070
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	1,100
Empress S. & W. Co.	736	500	all	25 p. s.	685
Ditto (New issue)	400	500	150	..	383
Gokan Bagh S. Co.	1,000	400	400	20	545
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,160
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,140
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	675
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	60 p. s.	1,275
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	1,085
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	15 p. s.	1,185
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	1,850
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	500	..	660
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	75	1,665
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	12 p. s.	270
Morarjee Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	60	1,305
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,355
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	1,270
Oriental	4,000	625	625	40	850
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	..	520
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	65	1,175
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,210
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50	1,120
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 20	20	550
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	50	1,100
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	200	15	850

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	315
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-15-10	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,040
Do. New £1 Shares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	315

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	100	1,000	1,000	100	575
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	8 p.c.	{170 / 160}
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,450
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	130
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	60	400
Mechanics Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct	18
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	100 p.s.	1,000 nomi.
Ripon Gold Mining Co., Ld.	30,000	A 10	3½	..	15 nomi.
Do.	1,000	B 100	100	..	118
Treacher & Company.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 90	865
Thacker & Company.	1,000	100	100	12	165
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	20,000	25	15	..	nomi. 16
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co. Limited.	42,000	25	15	..	nomi. 15

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Cervin, 1,241 tons, Captain R. Taylor, sailed yesterday for Havre, with a general cargo.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon, 1,354 tons, Captain H. Torbock, arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Kurrachee, with a general cargo.

THE ship W. G. Russell, 1,248 tons, Captain G. Evans, arrived in harbour yesterday from Greenock (2nd May), with a cargo of 1,393 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE steamer Lord Eslington, 1,116 tons, Captain J. H. Browne, arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Tyne (3rd July), with a cargo of 2,100 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Volkart Brothers.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	From
1	Lord Eslington (s).	Browne	Tyne, July 3.
	China (s)	Cole	Hongkong, July 12.
	Clan Gordon	Torbock	Kurrachee, Aug. 2.
5	W. G. Russell	Evans	Greenock, May 2.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	Destinations.
5	Calcutta (s)	Britten	Kurrachee.
	Cervin	Taylor	Havre.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Maharani, to Aden.
Steamer Galatea, to Liverpool.
Steamers Clan Gordon, to Genoa and Marseilles.
Steamer Clan Macduff, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

Aug. ARRIVALS.
1 Vesta (s) ..... Lee ..... Liverpool, June 29.
Woodburn ..... McBenson .. Liverpool, April 21.

MADRAS.

Aug. ARRIVAL.
2 Peshawur (s) ..... Calcutta.

Aug. DEPARTURES.
1 D. of Sutherland (s) ..... London via S. Coast.
2 Peshawur (s) ..... Southampton.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 5.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

India (s)—2 cases umbrellas, Ebram Currim.

FROM LONDON.

Galatea (s)—70 casks beer, Eduljee Bazonjee; 25 drums turpentine, Lookmanjee Sumsoodin; 8 cases iron safes, Eduljee Pestonjee; 20 cases oilmanstores, Ezoofally Rusooljee; 150 kegs paints, Jamasjee and Co; 50 cases matches, Abdoolally Shaik Adom; 8 cases cochineal, Javarchund Goomanchund.

Branksome Hall (s)—20 bundles shovels, Esmaljee Ebram Kurwa; 33 packages portwine, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Lombardy (s)—9 cases playing cards, Framjee Ardaseer Davur and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Macduff (s)—120 casks castor oil and 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 500 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co; 250 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 1,250 cwts wheat, Deejee Jaivut; 12,150 cwts wheat, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

Branksome Hall (s)—101 bales cotton, Valljee Runchord; 650 cwts wheat, Govindjee Madhowjee; 100 bales wool, Mottee Jetta; 100 bales cotton, William Bell and Co; 25 cwts coir yarn, Laljee Poonsey and Co; 605 cwts myrabolams, Dewjee Nanjee.

Galatea (s)—20,999½ cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Clan Stuart (s)—61 cwts mother-of-pearl shells and 148 lbs. tortoise shells, Dattardina Mowjee; 2 bales hides, Versechhoy Ladha; 5 bales hides, Natha Essa; 7 bales hides, Esmail Peerdina; 5 bales hides and skins, Pestonjee Eduljee; 7 bales hides, Fuckeer Mahamed Bharmull; 5 bales hides, Shuchedina Rahimtoola; 9 bales hides, Shuriffbhoy Jafferbhoy and Co; 100 cwts wheat, Laljee Poonsey and Co.

FOR EUROPE.

Ivanhoe—1,800 cwts linseed, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

India (s)—14,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 8,480 cwts wheat, F. Masotti and Co; 5,600 cwts wheat, 1,999½ cwts poppyseed, 4,999½ cwts groundnuts, 1,265 cwts mowrafloWer, 2,325 cwts gingellyseed and 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 4,276 cwts mowraflower and 582 cwts mowra, Ghelabhoy Damodar.

Clan Gordon (s)—395 cwts mowra seed, B. and A. Hormarjee; 300 cwts wheat, Laljee Shewjee; 5,520 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co; 8,334 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 89 bales cotton, Manordass Hurrockchund; 100 cwts gingellyseed and 481½ cwts wheat, Tyebjee and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Clan Gordon (s)—200 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co; 1,100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 350 bales cotton, Framjee Eduljee Dawar.

FOR SUEZ.

Thibet (s)—36 packages silk, Hajee Zanal Abedin.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Africa (s)—200 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham and Co; 75 bales cotton, Ramgopall Foolchund.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 6.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE MELVILL.)

To be mentioned.

161-69—Tobin and R.—Rustomjee Burjorjee and another vs Kessowjee Naik and another—Hore C. and B.
Appeals for hearing and final disposal.
426—Ardesir and H.—Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey vs. C. Turner—R. M. Sayani—Part heard.
427—Shamrao P.—Mayabhoy Premabhoy vs. Motilal Tribhowandass—J. Macfarlane.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.
475-80—R. M. Sayani—C. A. Turner vs Nusserwanjee Ardesir Wadia—Hearn, C and L.—Part heard.
233-80—Crawford and B.—The Municipal Corporation of Bombay vs Syed Emamoodin Refai and others—In person and Tyebjee and D.—Part heard.
For further direction.
432-76—In person (a pauper)—Jewan Padman vs Khalukdina Khulfanbhoy.
For investigation under Sec. 108 of Act X. of 1877.
In person, Jugmohundass Munguldass vs Sir Mungulduss Nathoobhoy and another Smith and F.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.
199-81—Venaykrao—H. B. Pinto vs R. De St. Quentin—Balkrishna and B.—Part heard.
479-80—Chalk and W.—Narayen Crushna Laud vs Jairam—Hare and Gidday.
196-81—Crawford and B.—Gopaldass Purshotumdass and others vs Chapsey Gopal and others—Smith and F.
206-81—Byne and G.—Bezonjee Eduljee Soonawala vs Bomonjee Eduljee Soonawala—M. H. Khan.
207-81—M. H. Khan—Bomonjee Eduljee Soonawala vs Bezonjee Eduljee Soonawala—Payne and G.
217-81—Chalk and W.—Laljee Dama vs Gambhirmul Lukhmichund, &c.—Hore C. and B.
223-81—Balkrishna and B.—Lilladhur Jaiverchund vs Motichund Jaivarchund—J. Macfarlane.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—AUGUST 1.

Leach, Lieut., R.E., from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 4.

Leach, Lieut., R.E., from leave, to Roorkee.

AUGUST 5.

Nicolas, Captain, R.A., to rejoin, to Poona.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, August 3.)

The Most Hon. the Secy. of State for India has notified the appointment of Mr. H. E. Sullivan, First Member of the Board of Revenue, to be Provisional Member of Council for this Presidency.

The Hon. R. Davidson, C.S.I., having resigned his appointment as Temporary Member of the Council of this Presidency, the Hon. H. E. Sullivan, who has been provisionally appointed by H. M. to succeed to the Office of an Ordinary Member of the Council, has this day taken his seat in Council.

The special leave for six months on urgent private affairs granted to Mr. G. W. Fawcett, Asst. Collr., Tanjore, in the "Gazette" of the 23rd Feb., has been converted by the Most Hon. the Secy. of State for India into furlough on medical certificate for one year.

Mr. E. N. Overbury, Senior Asst. to the Collr. and Magte. Ganjam, privilege leave for one month, from 12th August 1881, and furlough for seven months and sixteen days.

Mr. E. C. G. Thomas, Mad. C. S., has been granted an extension of leave for six months, on sick certificate, by the Most Hon. the Secy. of State for India.

Mr. A. F. Cox, Mad. C. S., has been granted an extension of leave for three months, on sick certificate, by the Most Hon. the Secy. of State for India.

Mr. H. S. Thomas, to be Second Member, Board of Revenue.

Mr. W. T. Longly, to be 3rd Member, Board of Revenue, but to continue to act as Second Member during Mr. Thomas's absence.

Mr. H. E. Stokes, to be Collr. and Dist. Magte., Salem.

Mr. W. F. Grahame, to be Sub.-Collr. and Joint Magte., Nellore.

Mr. T. von D. Hardinge, to be Sub.-Collr. and Joint Magte., Tinnevelly.

The above appointments to have effect from date of retirement from the service of Mr. R. K. Puckle, C.I.E.

Mr. H. M. Winterbotham, to be Head Asst. to the Collr. and Dist. Magte., Trichinopoly, with effect from 2nd June (date of Mr. Hardinge's vacating), but to continue to act as Principal Asst. to the Collr., Dist. Magte. and Agent to the Governor in Vizagapatam.

Miss E. Isis Pogson, Meteorological Supdt., Madras, assumed charge of the office from Mr. R. F. Pogson in the forenoon of the 25th July.

Mr. J. F. Snaith, Offg. Dist. and Sessions Judge, Tinnevelly, resumed charge of the Court from Mr. E. Turner on the forenoon of the 21st July.

Mr. T. Weir, Mad. C. S., has been permitted by the most Hon. the Secy. of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. R. K. Puckle, C. I. E., has been permitted by the Most Hon. the Secy. of State for India to retire from the Mad. C. S. from the 16th June.

Mr. John Kelsall, to be Dist. and Sessions Judge, South Malabar.

Mr. B. Horsbrugh to be Dist. and Sessions Judge, Godavari.

Mr. C. S. Crole, to be Dist. and Sessions Judge, Kistna.

The above appointments to have effect from date of retirement from the service of Mr. R. K. Puckle, C.I.E.

Mr. F. T. Bagshawe, Asst. Supdt. of the Police, Malabar, to act as Supdt. of Police, Chingleput, during the absence of Lieut Col. Cunliffe on privileged leave, or until further orders.

Surg. C. Henderson assumed charge of the district Jail at Cuddalore from Surg. Major C. Robertson on the afternoon of the 6th July.

The following permanent appointment is ordered:—

Mr. R. W. Norris, to be Exe. Engr., 3rd Grade, with effect from date of assumption of charge of his duties in the North Arcot Divn.

Mr. J. M. Rose, Manager S. P. Sea Customs Office, Madras, has been granted leave of absence on medical certificate for three months.

Sub-Asst. Mr. W. Evans, of No. 1 Party, Madras Survey, has been granted privilege leave of absence for one month and thirteen days.

The Supdt., Army Clothing, has granted three months' accumulative privilege leave to Mr. W. G. M. Taylor, Head Acctt. of his Office, from the 1st August.

The Hon. the Govr. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Major E. S. Skinner, S. C., to be Deputy Judge Advocate, vice Col. Power retired. Dated 27th May.

The Hon. the Govr. in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Major F. H. Mathias, S.C., Wing Officer, 38th N.I., to be Adjt. of the Bangalore R. V. Corps, vice Capt. W. N. Carey, who vacates on completion of five years' tenure of appointment.

Hony. Capt. and Depy. Comry. J. C. Brindley, of Comst. Dept., is transferred to the "Pension Establt. in India," from the 1st August on the invalid pension of Rs. 240 per mensem.

POSTAL NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

IN supersession of the Post Office notice dated 4th February last, it is notified that, on and after the 31st May, the Overland Mail steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every Tuesday in the monsoon, at 5 p.m., and that the following will be the hours for closing mails to come into operation from the said date :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p. m.

Newspapers, books, and patterns—up to 1-30 p. m.

Registered letters—up to 2 p. m.

Registered letters, if fully prepaid, together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 2-30 p. m.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-15 p. m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3 p.m., and registered letters at 1-30 p. m.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other." "AGENTS WANTED."

DEFECTIVE SIGHT.
HARRIS AND LAWRENCE,
OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,
20, RAMPART ROW,
(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK)
BOMBAY,

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS, and prescribed by all SURGEON OCULISTS. For the convenience of Mofussil residents who are unable to visit us, we will on application forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

Artificial Human Eyes in all shapes and colours.

LAST WEEK OF SALE.
HALF PRICE! HALF PRICE!! HALF PRICE!!!

THE AMERICAN NOVELTY COMPANY

HAVE decided to remain open a few days longer, and will dispose of their Celebrated Novelties and Useful Inventions at Half Price, regardless of Cost. Their Extraordinary

CELLULOID CEMENT,

Which has already commanded such an enormous sale, will be cleared at

"2 Bottles for 1 Rupee."

The premises will POSITIVELY be closed in a few days.

NOTE THE ADDRESS—
THE AMERICAN NOVELTY COMPANY,
27, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
(Next to *English Mail* office.)

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"BIGAMY" and "AN ADVISER."—Declined.

CALENDAR—AUGUST 1881.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon .....Aug. 10th....1h. 58'1m. a.m.
Last Quarter..... ,, 16th....9h. 48'6m. p.m.
New Moon..... ,, 25th....1h. 36'5m. a.m.

Days.	Festivals, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	High Water.		Low Water.	
				H.	M.	H.	M.
Sat.	6	5	40 6	31	8 29m	1	14m
Sun.	7 8th Sunday aft. Trinity	5	40 6	31	9 27m	2	22m
Mon	8	5	41 6	30	10 25m	3	22m
Tu.	9 Cocoanut Holiday.	5	41 6	29	11 23m	4	15m
Wed	10 Cocoanut Holiday.	5	41 6	29	11 42m	5	2m
Thr.	11	5	42 6	28	0 1m	5	43m
Fr.	12	5	42 6	28	0 36m	6	33m

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

FORDE—GRESLEY—August 4th, at St. Thomas Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. F. L. Sharpin, M. A., Arthur W. Forde, C. E., of Bombay, to Louisa Florence, second daughter of the late Nigel Gresley, of Hobart.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CURRIE—July 30th, at Sealkote, the wife of Brigade Surgeon George Vernon Currie, Xth B., "D. C. O." Lancers, of a daughter.
IVENS—July 30th, at Rawal Pindi, the wife of Fletcher J. Ivens, of a daughter.
POSNER—August 2nd, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Julius Posner, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BRERETON—July 28th, at Naini Tal, Lancelot Hatton, infant son of Herbert J. Brereton, Lahore, aged 16 days.
FINLAYSON—July 27th, at Dinapore, Phœbe Everill Teresa, daughter of Archibald and Cherry Finlayson, aged 7 months.
MANSON—July 27th, at Chittagong, Phœbe, the wife of A. Manson, Bengal Civil Service.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1881.

REUTER tells us that the meeting between the Emperors of Germany and Austria which has been talked of for some time was fixed for the 4th inst., and that to-day the Emperor of Austria will meet the minor sovereigns. The object of these meetings is at present, it is added, unknown. The latter meeting can, from the nature of the case, only be a friendly one, as the "minor sovereigns" have as little freedom in the management of the foreign affairs of their States as could well be conceived. It may be indeed that it is the Emperor of Germany, and not the Emperor of Austria, who is to meet these minor sovereigns, when business of some sort would be conceivable. Although the "object" of the Emperors meeting is not known, there is no great difficulty about forming conjectures with regard to it. The Emperors of Austria and Germany have a good deal on their hands at present both in external and internal politics. Austria is to all appearance engaged in backing up the conspiracy—for the moment successful—of Prince Alexander, a gentleman who knows how to take an oath, and treats it in a way that should open Mr. Bradlaugh's eyes, against the liberties of Bulgaria, for which, and other similar schemes, the support of his Imperial brother is absolutely indispensable. Foreign affairs, as far as Germany is concerned, are quiet, and may remain quiet, we fancy, as long as it suits Prince Bismarck to have them so. But "still" Kaiser Wilhelm can hardly be "happy." His faithful subjects are escaping from him and the military burdens under which they groan, in such numbers that he has been obliged to—forbid the display in public of emigration advertisements, while those who remain give him such trouble as makes us wonder that he should be unwilling to get rid of any number of them. The chief cities of the great and cultured German Empire are under something that differs from martial law as Tweedledum does from Tweedledee: and an unparalleled series of atrocities—of the kind that disturb the hearts of monarchs, we mean, of course—has compelled him to add the fair city of Dresden to the black list that includes Hamburg, Leipzig, and his own capital. In spite of the most vigorous precautions—including the arrest of all the electioneering agents of the "wrong" party and the forcible closing of their offices, and the confiscation of their electioneering bills—the Social Democrats have elected Herr Bebel to the House of Representatives. A few days before this incident the authorities had restored "order" in Leipzig by bundling twenty-four Social Democrats neck and crop out of the city, lest they should "disturb the public peace." Unfortunately it was impossible so to deal with Herr Bebel, as Dresden had not yet been gagged by her Imperial master. But the omission is to be rectified now. All things considered, we see little reason for surprise at the meeting of the Emperors, and none at all for regret that the Queen of England is not asked to be a third party at the conference.

FROM the telegrams sent home from time to time by the *Daily News* correspondent in captivity at Merv, it would seem that that unfortunate emissary has now some chance of regaining his freedom; and apart from the interest which must naturally be taken in his safety, it may be hoped, for public reasons, that the journal which he represents and the Government which owes him a fair measure of protection will end by procuring his liberation. Of all the places of political or strategical importance in the world there is not one about which so little is known as about Merv. Colonel Valentine Baker, when he was engaged in exploring the territory on the Persian frontier, fancied he saw a speck which he believed might be Merv. General Grodekoff has ridden along the road which leads from Merv to Herat, but without risking himself very far towards the neighbourhood of Merv. Major Butler is supposed to have visited Merv, though he has very little to say about the place. The solitary Russian gunner who many years ago was made prisoner by the Tekke Turkomans, and who since then has served as pretext for so many expeditions, has not lately been heard of; and the unfortunate man has either died in slavery, or, if set free, has proved unable to write any intelligible description of the people who had so long kept him in bondage. The best account by far of the Tekke Turkomans and their manner of campaigning is the one given by General Grodekoff in the narrative of his journey from Balkh to Herat. But of Merv, the head-quarters of the Tekke Turkomans, as it actually exists, scarcely any thing is known from direct personal observation; and if, as one must hope will be the case, the *Daily News* correspondent, now an unwilling sojourner within the walls of Merv, is after a time set free, he will find recompense for the sufferings, moral if not physical, he must have undergone, in being able to present to the world for the first time an authentic description of the highly interesting but quite unknown city with which he has been enabled in spite of himself to become familiar.

Mr. O'Donovan, the correspondent in question, commenced his acquaintance with oriental life in Asia Minor when he was attached to the Turkish head-quarters during the war of 1878. On the conclusion of peace he visited Russia, and was commissioned by the *Daily News* to make his way from Russia to Persia, and thence to address a series of letters to that journal. But as an expedition was about to start from a point on the south-eastern shore of the Caspian in the direction of Merv, he cast aside the Persian project and obtained permission to join the Russian expeditionary force. Until the expedition was on the point of starting the English correspondent was treated with perfect confidence. He was allowed to go where he pleased, and do what he liked, even to the extent of describing what he saw in letters to the *Daily News*. There was some difficulty, it is true, about sending the letters off; and as a matter of fact very few of those despatched reached London. But he was permitted from time to time to send home telegrams; and more than one of his letters arrived in England by an indirect route, and on being published were found full of interesting information. "They showed me every thing, but allowed me to see nothing," said the Marquis de Custine, when in the year 1839 he was collecting materials for his book on Russia; and similarly Mr. O'Donovan might have said that full permission was granted him to watch all that was going on so long as nothing took place. As soon as the advanced guard was ready to move forward, the time had come for the correspondent to be sent away; and he was informed in a message from General Skobeleff that the country about to be traversed was extremely unhealthy, and that, apart from the question of health, it would be impossible in the midst of desultory warfare carried on against marauding tribes to ensure his personal safety. For these reasons he was begged to take his departure forthwith; and an aide-de-camp waited upon him with information as to the time when the steamer which was to carry him and his fortunes across the Caspian would start. In vain did Mr. O'Donovan protest that his constitution was fever proof, and that he was willing to run the chance of stray balls, or even of capture. General Skobeleff's instructions were precise. The honourable correspondent was not to expose himself to danger; and the peril which awaited him, if he persisted in remaining with the expedition, would be very great indeed. The end of it was that Mr. O'Donovan had to go. He was accompanied to the steamer, or at least was kept under observation until he went on board. In due time he arrived at Astrakhan, and then, finding himself at liberty, took the return steamer and went back to Krasnovodsk.

The main body of the expedition had not yet started; and the enterprising correspondent was well received by a certain number of the Russian officers with whom he had been in the habit of associating during his first visit. The general, however, looked very black when he heard of Mr. O'Donovan's return, and once more despatched to him the inevitable aide-de-camp with instructions of a more explicit kind than those with which he had been entrusted on the former occasion. This time the correspondent was not only to go away, but was never to come back; and it was impressed upon him that his health and safety would be gravely compromised should he once more return. It was evident that Mr. O'Donovan had to go; but it did not seem to him indispensable that he should go by the route marked out for him by the Russians. He was determined to see something of a campaign in the steppes; and as he was not allowed to remain on the Russian side, he resolved to join the Turkomans. He had picked up something of Turkish, and contrived, when he had ridden over to the Turkoman camp, to make himself intelligible to the chief. He was received with due honours, was hospitably treated, and not only obtained permission to remain, but had a small body-guard attached to him. Whether the escort placed at his orders was mainly intended to watch over him, or to watch him, is a question involved in some uncertainty. Mr. O'Donovan had in any case what the Americans call "a good time" during his stay with these Turkomans. But there are Turkomans and Turkomans; and the tribe of Turkomans to which Mr. O'Donovan had attached himself was at war with the Tekke Turkomans occupying

TELEGRAMS.

SOUTHERN AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, AUGUST. 5.

Ayoub Khan has formed two regiments out of the Amir's troops who went over to him.

A party of horse is stationed at Takht-i-Pull, 25 miles south of Kandahar, to guard the road and examine travellers. The road is unguarded between Takht-i-Pull and Chaman.

ACCIDENT TO A RIVER FLAT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 5.

The India General Steam Navigation Company's flat Krishna, in tow of the steamer Benares, struck upon a large snag whilst rounding a curve of the Jungula creek, on the 28th July. The snag made an enormous hole below the waterline, and to prevent the flat from sinking it was run ashore.

The freight consisted of jute, which was saved, and four thousand chests of tea, which were destroyed, but these were insured by Calcutta insurance offices at one hundred rupees per chest.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

AFFAIRS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

LONDON, AUGUST 4.

Latest advices from Natal state that the convention with the Boers having been signed, the Royal Commissioners will be dispersed and the Government of the Transvaal be transferred to the Boers on the 8th inst.

MEETING OF THE EMPERORS OF AUSTRIA AND GERMANY.

BERLIN, AUGUST 4.

A meeting between the Emperors of Austria and Germany will take place to-day at Gastein. An interview between the Emperor of Austria and the minor sovereigns will take place on the 6th inst.

The object of these meetings is at present unknown.

LONDON, AUGUST 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera 4¼

The Manchester Market has been unchanged.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight 1 7 9-16

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 103¼

4 „ Rupee Paper..... 85¼

4½ „ do. 91¼

3 „ Consols for account 100⅞

5 „ French Rentes..... 119½

Bar Silver..... 51¼

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

Reserve of Notes .....£12,300,000 Dec. £1,700,000

Bills Discounted.....£20,400,000 Inc. £300,000

Bullion .....£25,200,000 Dec. £1,100,000

The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities is 42 per cent.

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for South America.

Arrivals—Bellini, Strathmore, and Mytilene.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(AUGUST 5.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted beyond Busreh. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted beyond Busreh. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, AUGUST 5, 12-55 P. M.

Mail-steamer Peshawar, from Calcutta, arrived.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY, NIGHT, AUGUST 4.

At 10 p.m. ..... 79·8 Farht.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 5.

At 6 a.m. ..... 79·6

„ 10 a.m. ..... 82·7

„ 2 p.m. ..... 84·1

„ 4 p.m. ..... 82·2

A TELEGRAM from Kurrachee, 3rd August, to the *Pioneer* states :—The 3rd Beloochis, late Jacob's Rifles, were ordered to Quetta from Jacobabad ; but the movement has been countermanded, the regiment being found to be too weak.

THE following telegram from Quetta, August 2, appears in the same paper :—Fresh news leaves no doubt that Sirdar Shams-ud-din has been taken prisoner by Ayoub's sowars ; but the details of the capture are not known, nor is it ascertained what has become of Kazi Saad-ud-din. General Ghulam Haidar and Sirdar Mahomed Hashim Khan, the ex-Governor of Kandahar, have succeeded in making their escape to Kelat-i-Ghilzai ; and the former has sent a message to Colonel St. John, to say that he has halted there, as he hears that a regiment of cavalry are on their way from Kabul.

DAUD SHAH, when informed of Ayoub Khan's victory, showed no surprise ; indeed, he expressed the opinion that there had been no battle at all, and that after some show of fighting the whole of the Amir's troops had gone over to Ayoub. He believed that the entire country would rise in Ayoub's favour as he advanced, and that all that was needed of him was to show himself before the city for Kabul to open its gates. Ayoub's real difficulties, he thought, would begin when he had attained to supreme power, and it would exercise all his wits to maintain himself as Amir.

THE Maharaja of Durbhunga is going in for racing, and has determined to have a training ground of his own. The *Asian* says he has lately purchased the Kuntowl factory in the Durbhunga district, and is having a course made on the factory lands, with good accommodation for his horses, which have been already sent there under the charge of John Irwin, than whom no one in India can do more justice to them.

WE (*Asian*) hear that Mr. Whitehead's services have been engaged as starter at the Poona Race Meeting in September next. A correspondent informs us that Mr. Whitehead was so disgusted at the manner in which his horses were ridden at Bangalore that he has sent to England for a jockey.

SEVERAL native princes have nominated students to attend the Sydapet School of Agriculture. These students are supported while attending school. The *Indian Agriculturist* remarks :—Such a system is calculated to make the school popular, and if a proper selection be made, cannot fail to repay those States in results. There are at present thirteen of such students supported by nine States, and the Superintendent having intimated that he has accommodation for as many more, it is to be hoped that others will follow the good example.

THE Nawab Nazim of Murshidabad, who has resided in England for some years past, will arrive in Bombay in a fortnight, a Calcutta paper says. He will not, however, re-visit Bengal, but from Bombay will proceed on a pilgrimage to Mecca, returning thence to England. Several members of his family are on their way to Bombay to meet him.

THE Steam Flotilla of the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, on the Indus, has never been a paying branch of the company's enterprise, and with the Indus Valley State Railway in parallel working the loss is the greater. The fleet is now to be sold, with the exception of the vessel necessary to maintain a ferry service and provide for other local wants.

FROM a private letter we (*North China Herald*) have seen from Colonel C. G. Gordon, posted at Aden, it appears that he goes to the Mauritius for eight or ten months to fill the appointment of Commandant of the Royal Engineers, "to qualify himself," to use his own words, "for promotion, and its subsequent freedom from service."

THE Chairman of the East Indian Railway Company, at the thirty-fourth annual meeting, held in London on the 31st July, disclaimed all idea of a war of rates or gauge between competing lines of communication. He said : "We do not want to descend to such miserable contests ; all we can wish is that rates shall not be lowered to such a point as will not be remunerative." The public certainly would neither desire nor expect any such measure ; it was never likely. The Chairman added, that "he wanted the people of Calcutta to understand that they must themselves assist the railway, if they wish to retain a portion of the trade in their hands, as far as the East Indian Railway is concerned. It is not our charges that enter so largely into the calculation of cost, so much as certain local charges in Calcutta, which are very heavy, and upon which a considerable profit has been received of late." The Chairman of the East Indian Railway on the above statements has entered the arena, and challenged discussion. It rests now with the Chamber of Commerce, the *Indian Daily News* remarks, to take up the question on the issues which Mr. Crawford definitely raises.

ANOTHER enquiry into the loss of a steamer on the coast of Ceylon has just been concluded at [illegible]. The case was that of the steamer Brennus, which recently became a wreck in the vicinity of Batticaloa, having struck a reef which the master asserted was not laid down in any existing chart of the coast. The finding of the Court was to the effect that at the time the vessel struck on the reef in question she must have been at least three miles and a half off the land and two miles outside of any danger marked on the Admiralty Chart in that neighbourhood. Her loss is therefore attributed by the Nautical Assessors to striking upon an unknown reef which is not laid down in the chart, and for which the master is in no way responsible. The Court therefore held that the master was blameless, and his certificate was returned to him.

THE *Statesman* professes an indifference to affairs of State as Tennyson's brook to the affairs of men. Lieutenant-Governors may come and go, the *Statesman* would seem to say, "but I go on for ever." In the latest issue of the paper quoted we find the following :—"Our contemporaries of Hare-street and British India-street have been doing a little sparring for the amusement of the public over the question of Sir Ashley Eden's tenure of office. The question itself is not one of tremendous importance. The stability of the Indian Empire—even the prosperity of Bengal—will not be materially affected by the Viceroy's decision to allow Sir Ashley another summer in the Shrubbery. But there is some amusement in watching the contest between the calm monopolist of 'special sources' of information and the ambitious rival that would fain seem to know things that the official scribe would rather conceal. The former, as was to be expected, comes off with flying colours,—which does not necessarily mean that it has been in the right all along, though by the help of the 'special sources,' it has been enabled to come out at last with decisive information on the subject. The admirers of Sir Ashley Eden—and they are not few even now, though they have been reduced, probably, 75 per cent. since he succeeded Sir Richard Temple—will be glad to hear that the period during which he was President of the Army Commission is not to be counted as part of his term of office. The consequence is, as we have said, that he will enjoy another summer at Darjeeling. We anticipate no other important consequence."

AN ingenious fraud was detected at the Bank of Bengal last Saturday afternoon. A subordinate of the Khazanchee's Department had purchased during the day fifty rupees worth of copper pice from the bank. These pice were tied up in one of the ordinary specie bags, and in appearance resembled a Rs. 2,000 bag of silver. The buyer, at some convenient moment, changed the bag containing the pice for one filled with silver. The fraud was discovered late in the day ; but, being one of the establishment, the man was made over to the charge of the Khazanchee, pending further proceedings to be taken on Monday. The man is not now forthcoming. What with recent purloining of cancelled Government securities, and the making away with current Government securities, the *Indian Daily News* remarks, it would seem—now that the cash is aimed at—that a revision of the bank's staff of servants is not merely a question of efficiency, but one necessitated for security. As the Presidency Banks' Act gives the widest possible powers in these matters to the directors—in fact, leaves the shareholders entirely powerless regarding them—the paper has no doubt the Board of Directors will have in view all necessary and right arrangements to combine both efficiency and security, and protect the shareholders' interests at the same time.

AN article on "Indian Opium in China" appears in the *North China Herald*, from which we extract the following :—"Writing of opium in our last issue, we pointed out the extraordinary nature of the exaggerations current with regard to the use of the drug, and we did so in fulfilment of a public duty, and in the interest of truth. It is agreed on all sides that the abuse of opium is a thing to be deprecated, and the effects, medical and moral, of its abuse in particular instances have not been overrated. The point at issue is not whether any particular Chinese has been injured by the use of the drug ; whether he has not himself become a hopeless imbecile, and his family been reduced from comfort to misery. The point rather is, are any ill effects to be noted amongst the natives at large, and are the Chinese so besotted in the use of the opium-pipe that any wide-spread deterioration is evident, or any symptom apparent, that they are unable in this, as in other matters, to take as good care of themselves as their would-be chaperons in England would have us believe. Compared with the result of alcoholism in England, those of opium-smoking in China are insignificant. No one in China agitates himself about this opium question. It is a matter which intrudes itself so little in his daily life that he cannot arouse himself to indignation on the one side or the other. He sees it by the ordinary light of day, and seen by this light he recognises no extraordinary abuse to call him out of his ordinary routine. True it may be that a blue-light would disclose effects he had not dreamt of, as a blue-light in a landscape would bring into prominence points unnoticeable in open day. This, however, is not the way to look at a landscape, as the other is not the way to look at a social matter. We are as ready to admit the evil effect of opium-smoking in particular instances as we were to admit the presence of blemishes in a landscape ; when one needs for its appreciation the exhumed and exaggerated statements of the Anti-Opium Association, as the others require an artificial blue-light to render them undeniably visible, we were tempted to ask whether to remove a blemish visible only under a blue-light it is worth while rooting up an entire country."

THE Australian correspondent of the *Asian* writes :—"The British ship Samarkund has cleared for Calcutta with 220 horses. The next ship to leave will be the Carlisle Castle. Among the horses that Messrs. Baldock are shipping by the Carlisle Castle are several that should keep up the reputation of Australian horses in India. This year Messrs. Baldock have gone out of the beaten track, and send some yearlings, and two-year-olds, among the former being a colt by Tubal Cain from Fyscbe (a very fine youngster), a colt by Tubal Cain from Kestrel, a colt by Alfred from Yellow Mary, and a filly by Confutius from Mary. The two-year-old lot include a colt by King of Clubs from Frolic, a filly by Hercules from Prestige, and a filly by Hercules from Mignonette. Berwick and Sampson are also included in the shipment, which numbers 230 all told ; the horses for the Government being well bred and carefully selected."

OLD residents in the Far East, and particularly those of the sea-faring class, a Shanghai paper remarks, will regret to hear of the sudden death of Captain G. W. Bennett, of Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons and Co.'s opium receiving hulk *Wellington*. Deceased, we believe, came to China when a boy. He was captain of one of the first steamers that ran between Macao and Hongkong, since about 1856 he has been in Shanghai, in charge of the opium hulk belonging to the firm in whose service he died. He was apparently in good health on Monday morning, when, as usual, he gave the orders for the day to the members of his crew. After taking a bath about eight a.m. he complained of pains in the chest, and had to take to his bed. He was first attended by the doctor of the P. and O. steamer Rohilla, and subsequently by Dr. Macleod. He gradually got worse, and died at six o'clock in the evening. He leaves a wife and four children, and it is believed that he had made arrangements for them to leave England, where they have been for the last ten years, to rejoin him in Shanghai in October next.

UNDER the heading "The Bombay Agricultural and Manufacturing Company," *Vanity Fair* remarks: —A correspondent having every right to speak with authority on the subject calls our attention to the fact that out of the many retired civilians who have spent years in Western India amongst the ryots, and have so acquired an intimate knowledge of the matters with which the company proposes to deal, not one should have been asked to join the board : and expresses surprise that a number of gentlemen whose experience of business, whatever that may be, has been gained in other directions, should have been selected by the promoters to manage affairs they cannot by any possibility understand. We may remark that if our correspondent knew as much of company-mongering as he does of cotton growing he would not have been surprised at all ; on the contrary, it would have appeared the most natural thing in the world that a City alderman, a miller by trade, and a colonial broker whose business it is to sell anything to anybody, should be invited to take seats on the board of a company which does not propose to make flour, or, at any rate for a long time to come, to ship produce. It is, perhaps, wrong to assume, as our correspondent does, that none of the retired Indian civilians have been asked to join the board. It is at least as likely that some of them have been asked, and that, looking at the nature of the prospectus they would have to begin by signing, they have respectfully declined.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 4th August, 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·505
Temperature of the Air	80·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·2
Dew Point	77·5
Relative humidity of Air	·920
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	7·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)..	83·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	75·0
General Direction of Wind*	W, WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	637
Fall of Rain*	1·32
Total fall during month	13·28
„ „ „ year	58·44
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 5th	0·18

* From midnight to midnight.

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Byculla	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously regtd.	57	12	59	78	51	30	59	31
Aug. 4 Thursday	1	32						
5 Friday	..		0	10	0	5	0	16
Total	58	44	59	88	51	35	59	47
Aug. 5, 1880 ..	40	57	43	71	36	81	40	69

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 9 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(5th August, 1881.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast from Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office :—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Ther. in Reading at 10 a.m.	Wind. Direction and force.	Wind. Mean velocity.	Rain.
	Ins.	Dgs		Mls. p. hr.	Ins.
Kurrachee ...	29·498	88·0	E N E	16	0·99
Surat.....	·634	83·6	W	25	0·00
Bombay.....	·752	82·7	S W	23	0·10
Ratnagiri	·801	82·8	W S W (moderate).	..	0·13
Karwar.....	·842	75·6	W (fresh.	..	2·47
Mangalore....	·894	74·9	W	5	3·15
Calicut	·933	74·6	Calm.	11	3·37
Cochin	·935	79·0	N	3	1·67
Masulipatam.	·752	88·0	W	..	0·00
Madras.....	·813	88·0	W	8	0·00
Negapatam ..	·830	87·5	S W	9	0·00

The meteorological disturbance noticed in yesterday's report has developed slightly, and the atmosphere overlying Lower Sind, Kutch, Kathiawar and Northern Guzerat is now in a state of feeble cyclonic motion round a centre which is probably situated in the neighbourhood of Bhuj.

The rainfall registered at Dakor Branch up to the 3rd August, was 26 inches 31 cents.

INDIAN RACING REMINISCENCES.

[Written for the *Englishman* by Captain M. Horace Hayes, author of *Riding on the Flat and Across Country, Veterinary Notes for Horse-Owners, Guide to Training and Horse Management in India*, &c.]

THE first race meeting I attended on the Bengal side of India was that of Umballa, 1868. Lord Huntly, Captain George Joy, Colonel Trench, the Hon'ble Walter Harbord, Captains Papillon, Maxwell, Soames and Newbolt, Messrs. Hargreave, Darley, Clarke, "Mr. Holdfast," "The Bird," and many other fine sportsmen were met to run their horses and back their fancies. Every thing was so novel to me that the scenes of those autumn days of nearly thirteen years ago rise in my memory almost as vividly as those of the upper Thames from Sonning to Henley through which I rowed this summer afternoon. As the subject of lotteries was an unravelled mystery to me, I may well be excused for having thought, as many griffs before have done, that the horses themselves, and not their chances, were put up to auction after each drawing. "Sweet George," as his friends—and they were many—were wont to call the unassuming but unfortunately for Joy left a sharp sting in the minds of those whom he wished to scourge. In those days the owner could make no claim to a quarter of his horse's chance in a lottery, though such was subsequently the custom. On one of the lottery nights of that Umballa Meeting a certain Captain insisted that a certain Stud Colonel, who had bought his horse, should give him a share of it. As the Stud officer refused to part with it, the owner threatened that if he did not do so, the horse should not win. The justly exasperated Colonel thereupon appealed to the room, and expressed himself to the effect that this threat was the most disgraceful utterance he had ever heard at a lottery table. "I don't mind what he is saying," Captain Joy called out, "for many a true word is spoken in jest." The roar of laughter which followed this apparently innocently intended speech stopped the unpleasantness. The gallant Hussar's coolness was sorely tested by the result of the race (about two miles) between Highlander and Caliph, two of the best Arabs of their respective classes we have ever had in India. The former belonged to Captain Harbord while the latter was backed by Captain Joy. The bay was short of work, as he "had a leg." As the grey galloway was very fit and well, "The Bird" was given orders to make the pace hot for Dignum and Highlander. Instead of doing this, he started at a mile canter, despite the shrieks of "go on" from the stand, and went no faster for the first half of the journey, while Dignum kept at a still slower pace behind. When it came to racing, Highlander had of course "the foot of his field," and won cleverly amid shouts of "Well rode Dignum." What work this fine horseman had to take to keep himself down to 8 st. 10 !

Highlander had the reputation of being one of three English horses that were said to have been sent as Arabs to India. The story, which is more *ben trovato* than *vero*, goes that the trio were consigned to a so-called gentleman owner, who was connected with a Bombay legal dealer of the sort, in fact, he pulled just as bad as ever. till the native jockey Kairoo was put up to steer him in a chase. Kairoo, who was naturally a fine horseman, rode on the principle. Mrs. Power O'Donoghue said to me "Miss Allan McDonough used to train on her, namely, "don't pull your horse and he won't pull you," though I am quite certain that he had never even heard of the clever authoress of "Unfairly Won," or of the great chase rider who used to live at Fairymount. Kairoo rode the grey in a snaffle and solved the mystery of his pulling. A few months ago I read an article in a London sporting paper, in which the writer advocated the practice of allowing a horse to run away as a cure for hard pulling ! Strange to say the writer was not of the Haymarket or Criterion style of sportsman, but one who ought, though he didn't, to know better. People who write like that have probably never heard that a horse has got such things as suspensory ligaments and back tendons. War Eagle, on whom that grand horseman Mr. Bertie Short won so many races, furnishes us with an instance of a desperate pulling going quietly in a snaffle after the severest curbs had been tried on him in vain. Poor Charlie Bailey, of the 20th Hussars, was the first to try the experiment, alas, to my cost, for he beat my mare New Broom, late Brown Duchess, over Hyderabella course, a fortnight after she had beaten him at Dehra. That was a most exciting race, and was a neck and neck struggle the whole way between Mr. Bailey and Captain Papillon, the former just managing to win by having taken a judicious pull before the run home. The first time War Eagle ran without a curb hurting his mouth was in the first chase won by Brown Duchess at Dehra. Captain Franks was on the bay mare, Captain Phillips steered Challenger, Charlie Bailey road Prince Rupert, Mr. "Dan" Egan was mounted on Coventry (afterwards called War Eagle), while there were some other horses and riders of lesser note. When the flag was dropped, Coventry made a couple of desperate bounds forward, broke his curb chain, and then led his field over the water jump, in front of the stand, by half a dozen lengths, and going many seconds under even time, never rose at the post and rails, which was the next fence, and came a fearful crumpler on the other side. Mr. Egan was shot into the next field right on to his head, and remained in that acrobatic position while men might count, well, not quite a score, but—four or five. Fortunately the South of Ireland people being a stiff-necked generation, my gallant "townie" got up, gave himself a shake, and was not much the worse for the "purl." Some months after that Mr. Bailey rode Coventry with a snaffle in a chase which was run over a course four miles out of Meerut off the Delhi road. Though the horse fell, the hussar persevered in the new method of bitting and had his reward. This chase was won by that clever mare Medora admirably ridden by Mr. Egan.

There was never a man loved a mount in a chase, or who paid more dearly for his devotion to the sport than did poor Bailey. He was a tall fine young fellow, standing over six feet high, who ought, from his build, to have weighed quite 12st. 7lbs., although he used to ride his confederate Captain Studdy's black English horse Call, about whom the row was, 9st. 10lbs. He had a strange fancy for riding bad horses—brutes which would refuse, fall, or do anything rather than jump. His grey Australian gelding Prince Rupert, late Pill Garlic, was one of that sort. In a steeplechase up Campbellpore way, the misnamed Prince fell bodily into a ditch with Mr. Bailey, and as he was struggling out of it, the gallant 2 th Hussar man caught him by one of his hind legs, hung on till he was pulled out of the water, then managed to seize the bridle, mounted, and won his chase. Arthur Yates, when in a similar predicament, stopped his horse from running away by catching him by the tail. Bailey's feat appears to me to be the pluckier one of the two. His end was a sad one. He died either just before reaching England, or just after landing, I forget which ; his constitution having been terribly broken up by overwork. There is no reflection on the many good riders at present in India, by saying that Bailey, at his best, was the finest horseman over a country I have ever seen in the East. The best gentleman rider on the flat I have ever beheld, either at home or abroad, was Mr. William Thaker, who was the Government Remount Agent at Ballygunge. He was a "rare plucked 'un." On one occasion, when riding either at Croydon or Warwick, he got a desperate fall and squashed his nose into a pulp. By way of breaking the news gently to his wife, he telegraphed off sharp to her, "Nose knocked into a jelly, what shape would you like it?" When he came out to India he was over fifty years of age and yet he was always ready to ride any brute in a steeplechase out of sheer love of the sport, till he was made by his friends to promise that he would give up cross country work. When he donned silk he looked a jockey all over ; while, without wasting, he was always able to ride 8st. 10lbs. I remember seeing him ride a horse at Lucknow against some others which were steered by gentlemen amateurs. At the distance post riding began to tell, when, that good horseman "Mr. John," who was looking on from the stand, shouted in the excitement of the moment, "The professional wins." "You mistake," said a by-stander, correcting him, "there are no professionals riding." "That's a jockey, anyhow, on the winner," replied the Chumparun man, pointing to Mr. Thacker whom he had not seen before. Poor Thacker ! His cheery voice is now stilled for ever.

(To be continued.)

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gymkhana Cricket, 1-45 p.m.

Lecture, University Library, 5-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 4th :—Lord Eslington (s), from Tyne ; China (s), Hongkong ; Clan Gordon, Currachee- Yesterday :—N. G. Russell, Greenock.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Calcutta (s), to Kurrachee ; Cervia, Havre.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. China entered on Thursday, and the s. s. Clan Gordon entered, and Riga and Cervin left the dock yesterday.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES.—The series of lectures by Mr. Sergeant Atkinson will be resumed this day (6th), at 5-30 p.m., in the University Library. Subject :—"The constitution and powers of the Indian Councils."

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—The adjourned quarterly and special general meeting of the Corporation, which was to have taken place yesterday afternoon, was further postponed until Monday next, for want of a quorum.

THEFT AT DHOBIE TALAO.—A woman named Gopi, residing at Dhobie Talao, reported to the police the theft of sundry gold and silver ornaments and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 137, alleged to have been taken from her room during her absence, between 8 a. m. and 1 p. m., on Thursday last.

A CHILD'S LEG BROKEN BY A FALL.—Jewan Chuttoorbooj, aged ten years, residing at Mandvie, while running after a carriage on the Musjid Bunder-road on Thursday evening last accidentally tripped and fell, fracturing his right leg below the knee. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital for treatment.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Shaik Abdoola Shaik Hoosein was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee on three separate charges of criminal breach of trust, in respect of two umbrellas and cash, the property of three different persons. Being an old offender, he was sentenced to an accumulated term of three months' rigorous imprisonment.

FIRE ON BOARD THE S. S. BRANKSOME HALL.—A fire occurred on Thursday last amongst the cargo of cotton bales in the bunker hatch of the s. s. Branksome Hall, lying in the Prince's Dock. The fire was first noticed about 10 a. m., and it was completely extinguished by noon of the same day. The fire is said to have originated by the donkey engine boiler heating the bulkhead, which set fire to the dunnage and the cotton bales stowed against the bulkhead. The damage occasioned is nominal.

ACCIDENT AT WALKESHWAR.—Five women and a boy were performing a *Gunputtee* dance at Walkeshwar, No. 3 Dhurmsalla, on Thursday last, when the first floor, on which they were dancing, suddenly gave way, precipitating them to the ground floor below, a depth of nine feet. Some of the women were severely, but not dangerously, bruised by the *débris* of the chunam flooring falling upon them. They were removed to the J. J. Hospital, where they were attended to, and afterwards returned to their respective homes.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—Ayoub Zueriah, a dealer in mats, reported to the police on Thursday last that his shop, situated in Syud Abdool Raymon-street, had been broken into on the night of the 3rd inst., and property, consisting of silver buttons, with chains attached, of the collective value of Rs. 50, stolen from a wooden box, which was found forced open. The thief is said to have effected an entrance into the shop by boring a hole in the door with an auger, large enough to permit a man's hand to go in and raise a wooden latch which formed the only fastening.

MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.—Another Marine Court of Enquiry will be held on the 14th September next, at the Fort Police Court, to investigate the circumstances connected with the collision that took place on the night of the 9th April last between the s. s. Neera and a native craft named Kassinath Mahajiri, by which the latter was sunk and her crew, consisting of twelve men, were saved by the captain and officers of the former vessel. In consequence of several witnesses to be examined in the matter having left Bombay, the enquiry could not be held at an earlier date.

CURIOUS STREET ACCIDENT.—A correspondent informs us of a curious accident which occurred as he was being driven home from office in a hack buggy on Thursday evening. Turning the corner of the lane leading westward from Cavel Church, the buggy was brought to a sudden standstill by the road suddenly subsiding and almost engulfing the horse. Fortunately no great damage appears to have been done, either to the animal, or the occupants of the buggy. But our correspondent has certainly cause of complaint against the overseers of the work of laying the new drainage pipes, who have left such dangerous quick-sands in the street.

THE POONA CANTONMENT.—A correspondent writes :—"The Government of Sir James Fergusson has given the residents of the Poona Cantonment the privilege of being represented on the Cantonment Committee. The appointment of a body of non-official members chosen from amongst themselves to regulate the levy and expenditure of the taxes has given general satisfaction, especially as the nominations have been judiciously made. The following are the gentlemen who have been selected to represent their respective communities on the Cantonment Committee :—Mr. B. Phillips, Mr. D. Dadabhoy Cowasjee, Mr. S. Abdool Wahab, and Mr. Gungaram Bhawoo."

SOME EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.—Two chawls, adjoining each other, situated in Cursetjee Sooklajee-street, and composed of mud walls, with a ground floor and tiled roof, belonging to two Parsees named Dadabhoy and Shapoorjee, and occupied by Mahomedan weavers, suddenly fell in on Thursday evening last at about half-past 5 o'clock, burying within the *débris* nine persons. They were extricated from the ruins by the police and their neighbours in a very short time, and removed at once to the J. J. Hospital for treatment. Five of the persons injured merely had their wounds dressed, and returned ; but the other four—two men, a woman, and a boy—who were more seriously injured, were detained in hospital for further treatment. On the same evening a portion of the tiled roof of a stable occupied by hack buggys and horses, situated at Thali Mhola, fell in, slightly injuring a Mahomedan lad on the head. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where his hurt was attended to.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CRICKET.

The match this afternoon is Return of Eleven *vs.* Eighteen. Tiffin at 1-45. Players as follows :—

ELEVEN.	EIGHTEEN.
Baker	Forrest
Boevey	Moore
Campbell	L. R. Carnac
Lang	Harrison
Hills	Carnegy
Slater	Olpherts
Steel	Wilson
Nicholson	Walker
Tennent	Greaves
W. E. Young	Stiven
Another	Holland
	Brewster
	Whitehead
	Johnstone
	Chope
	Another
	Sergt. Heath
	„ Hill

We understand that Wednesday next, being a holiday, arrangements are being made to play B. V. Rifles *vs.* Gymkhana, a match which last season was productive of several close contests.

DIVINE SERVICES.

TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

EIGHTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, AUGUST 7.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion with short Sermon. Hymns 209, 260, and 108.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 181, 191, and 223.

The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

WEEK-DAY.—Thursday, 6-30 p.m. : Lecture.

HARBOUR MISSION SERVICE.

AFLOAT.

There will be divine service on board the ship W. G. Russell to-morrow, Sunday, at 11 a.m. ; in the Library of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home at 4-30 p.m. ; and at Prince's Dock on board the s.s. Clan Gordon at 6-30 p. m. Captains, officers, and seamen are earnestly invited to attend these services. The Missions to Seamen's Flag will be hoisted.

R. F. WINTER, Harbour Chaplain.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the ship China, in the Prince's Dock, to-morrow morning at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

EIGHTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, AUG. 7.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

11-0 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.

5-30 p.m.—Litany.

6-0 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 5.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

ALLEGED BRIBES GIVEN TO MR. NUSSERWANJEE ARDASIR WADIA.

CHARLES AGNEW TURNER VS. NUSSERWANJEE ARDASIR WADIA.

THIS suit was brought by the plaintiff, as official liquidator of the East India Bank, in order to have the defendant make a full discovery of all the moneys, securities, and advantages obtained by him from Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, one of the first liquidators of the bank, as a consideration for not prosecuting the petition filed by defendant in his own name or in the names of other parties ; to pay to plaintiff all moneys so received by him, with interest ; and to pay to plaintiff the sum of Rs. 50,000, received by him (defendant) from Kessowjee Naik, and to hand over to plaintiff 100 shares of the Mazagon Company, or to pay their then market value, with interest ; and also to pay to plaintiff a sum of Rs. 3,000, received by him (defendant) from the late liquidators of the bank. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Sayani, appeared for the plaintiff ; and the Advocate-General and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, for the defendant.

Peerbhoy Khimjee, in cross-examination by Mr. Lang, said he made a statement before Mr. Justice Green that Nursey Kessowjee and Cassumbhoy authorised him to pay Rs. 50,000 to Mr. Nusserwanjee Ahmedbhoy. Mr. Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia also authorised him.

(The statement in question was put in by Mr. Lang.)

Hormusjee Nowrojee Saklatwallah, merchant, examined by Mr. Jardine, said he knew the defendant, and was a great friend of Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy. He remembered two suits filed by the liquidators in 1877 and the judge's summons taken out against Kessowjee Naik. Ahmedbhoy was the defendant in one of those suits. Witness remembered the proposed compromise of the claims against Kessowjee and Cassumbhoy. Ahmedbhoy opposed the compromise. Witness was in some negotiations in reference to this opposition, and saw Ahmedbhoy on the subject, asking him not to oppose the suit. He went on behalf of Cassumbhoy and Nursey. He did not remember any one else asking him to go. He had two interviews, and on the second occasion defendant and others were present. Ahmedbhoy was not at first willing to withdraw his opposition, as he said the sum offered as compromise was not sufficient ; but if the offer was raised he would consider it. After a deal of persuasion he agreed to withdraw his opposition if the suit by the liquidators against him was not proceeded with, and if he got the shares without any opposition on their part. The costs in the suit were also to be paid by them. All who were present persuaded him. The liquidators were not present. Defendant was there, and he said he would ask the liquidators to come a terms. At the interview Ahmedbhoy asked that a letter should be given by the liquidators, the letter being to the effect that the calls should not be enforced. It was said by all present that the letter should be given. It was assumed all round that defendant would ask the liquidators, as they sat in his office. Witness went to the liquidators' office that day, and asked for the letter which Ahmedbhoy desired. Defendant was present at the meeting.

The letter dated 31st January, 1879, was read. It was to the effect that in case the court sanctioned the compromise proposed they (the liquidators) undertook to have the suits against him dismissed, as they thought they could not successfully prosecute the proceedings ; in that case they also further agreed to pay him his costs.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang—Before this Ahmedbhoy and defendant were on rather bad terms, possibly on account of the Bombay Trust affairs, but witness could not say exactly. It was at Ahmedbhoy's request that defendant went to his house. He was assisting Cassumbhoy in his affairs at that time, and in getting a compromise in regard to the East India Bank effected. Defendant did take part in the conversation at Ahmedbhoy's house ; he said he would ask the liquidators to agree to the terms. Witness said to him, "I will go and sunjiao them, and then you come and sunjiao me." A draft of the letter came, as he (witness) supposed, from the liquidators' office to his office. It had been arranged that a draft should be sent ; but he could not remember if it was made in consequence of there not a fact the liquidators refused to sign the letter. In December, 1879, he was examined before Mr. Justice Green. He then said that the liquidators did at first object to the letter, but ultimately agreed to it. Witness's memory was better at the time.

Re-examined by Mr. Jardine.—Witness knew that defendant was located in the same office. Whenever witness went there, he found defendant sitting in the same room, and took it to be his office. Witness took it to be the office of the liquidators as well as of the defendant.

Ahmedhoy Hubibhoy, examined by Mr. Jardine : I am a merchant and

which there is no possibility of raising the issue fairly on the part of the defendant?

Mr. Gorst: Quite so; and I am most anxious in any way that could be pointed out to remove that difficulty. I would, on behalf of the Ameer, give the defendant that opportunity if I could, but then I think it is a defect in the English criminal law, which cannot be avoided. I am sorry for it, but how can I help it? If I allow official reports to be read that would be another matter, but I cannot.

The Attorney-General: May I make the peace almost between you in this way, although I have no power to carry it into effect. Supposing the defendant here gives an undertaking, which will amount to that which you have said is your object, namely, to stop these articles being written—if he gives you an undertaking that he will not write any more of these articles until any action that you think right to bring is tried, will you undertake to bring a civil action?

Mr. Gorst: I do not think the Ameer would consent to bring any civil action from what I know of him.

The Attorney-General: I mean what is the difference between that and going into a police-court? Why not agree to bring a civil action?

Mr. Gorst: I do not think there is any precedent for your exercising a jurisdiction of the kind that you are asked to exercise in this case. I find the general reason for *nolle prosequies* being entered is that there is a civil action pending for the same case, and then the Attorney-General does not enter the *nolle prosequi* without calling the parties before him, and putting them to their election as to whether they will go on with the civil action or the criminal action. There are also cases where the Attorney-General has entered a *nolle prosequi* because it is clear that the indictment is not sustainable against a particular defendant. As, for example, indicting a surgeon for refusing to be a constable; also where repeated vexatious indictments for the same cause have been brought by the same prosecutor against the same defendant. There was a case in Sir William Blackstone, page 543, which was a prosecution by a French embassador.

The Attorney-General: But do you not find in the books the general statement that *ex debito justitiæ* the Attorney-General has the power, if he thinks injustice would be done by employing the criminal law, to enter a *nolle prosequi*?

Mr. Gorst: I think he has almost absolute discretion, but I do not think there is any precedent for such a use of that discretion as this in principle. The Attorney-General's discretion is absolute. You might enter a *nolle prosequi* even in the case of a murderer who was sent for trial to the Central Criminal Court, and nobody could prevent it.

The Attorney-General: Yes; but although that is possible, still that is not an exercise of the discretion in the sense of what is within the bounds of propriety. I should like to have the authorities brought before me, if you could search for them (if not, I will search for them), with regard to what the principle is upon which the Attorney-General with propriety can proceed to enter a *nolle prosequi*. No doubt Mr. Gorst is right that the Attorney-General is lord of the position, and that even in a case of an attempt to murder the Queen he could enter a *nolle prosequi*, but that is not a practicable exercise of the power. I myself think that the Attorney-General has the power whenever he believes that it would be a violation of justice to allow the criminal proceedings to proceed. Then what is the difference in causing parties to be put to their election between criminal proceedings or civil action, and saying "I find you have a remedy by civil action which is a just, and that the remedy by indictment, is an unjust one?"

Mr. Gorst: I do not think there is any precedent for it. The principle upon which *nolle prosequi* is entered is that it is vexatious to pursue a man by two different remedies at the same time. Then the Attorney-General cannot stop the civil action, but he can stop the criminal one, and therefore he does so. I must say that so far from being an abuse of the criminal process, I think the Ameer has proceeded strictly according to the law of England, and if there be a hardship about it, it is not brought about by the Ameer, but by the law itself.

The Attorney-General: I do not know how the law is to blame. How can the law issue a commission in a foreign country in any criminal case?

Mr. Gorst: There are cases in the books where a person has been prosecuted for libelling the Emperor of Russia, and in another case for a libel on Marie Antoinette. Lord George Gordon died in prison for that.

The Attorney-General: Yes, poor fellow, he did; but it was a cruel murder—he was eight years in prison.

Mr. Gorst: He was, and he died there. Then the Editor of the *Courier* newspaper had a fine of £100 and six months' imprisonment for libelling the Emperor of Russia.

The Attorney-General: But were not all those cases commenced with the sanction of the Government?

Mr. Waddy: Was it not an incitement to assassination?

The Attorney-General: Was not that done in vindication of an alliance between one Government and another? I think you will find that the case of Lord George Gordon was.

Mr. Besley: In this case looking at the depositions, I find that the only summons before Sir James Ingham was for an ordinary charge of libel.

The Attorney-General: My impression is that, in these cases where the head of a foreign state is concerned, the indictments have always been instituted at the instigation of the Government.

Mr. Waddy: And this case differs from them all, because it is conceded that the same publication has taken place in the Ameer's own country in India, and the Ameer does not proceed in his own country.

Mr. Gorst: That is not conceded. It is not conceded that Mr. Knight has published this in India.

Mr. Besley: I thought you said just now that you had a telegram directing this prosecution, in consequence of the arrival of the *Statesman* in India, and the publication there.

Mr. Gorst: I think it has been said before: Why do not we prosecute in India? My answer to that is: How can we prosecute Mr. Knight in India when he is residing in this country?

Mr. Waddy: No; but you said the object of the Ameer in instituting this prosecution was to stop the publication of this libel in India.

Mr. Gorst: No. We say we want to stop this libel, and to punish the man who wrote it.

The Attorney-General: Well, I believe I understand what both you gentlemen say, but I shall be glad if you can, in writing, give me a little assistance as to the precedents—I mean where this duty on the part of the Attorney-General has been recognized. I think, if you will look at those cases you have mentioned, you will find they were all instituted on the part of the Government. If you can find any case where, I will not say a Sovereign, but any one at the head of the State or any one in high political position, has ever proceeded by way of indictment on his own motion in an English Court, I shall be glad to see it. Then, I think, we must take it that what Mr. Waddy says is true. By Lord Campbell's Act, the person who supports a charge of libel has to give security for costs.

Mr. Gorst: He has to pay costs.

Mr. Besley: If he is a foreigner, he has to give security.

Mr. Gorst: If that is so—if Mr. Besley will take out a summons for security for costs—we will give security the next day.

Mr. Waddy: How can we do that, we have nobody before us.

Mr. Gorst: As far as the question of costs go, if anybody will point out how he is to do it, the Ameer will give the most abundant security for any amount of costs. If my learned friend will only point any way in which it can be satisfactorily done, the Ameer will give any amount of security for costs in the event of your being acquitted.

The Attorney-General: Why were these persons bound over to prosecute—the policeman and the others?

Mr. Gorst: It was done by the people at the police-court. They must bind over somebody, and there was no one else they could get hold of.

Mr. Waddy: And so bound over a man, the solicitor's own clerk, who, upon cross-examination, said: "I know nothing as to who inspires this matter."

Mr. Waddy: I find the only ground on which this indictment was granted was nothing at all with regard to stirring up war, but simply that it was a false and defamatory libel.

The Attorney-General: What is that you are reading from?

Mr. Waddy: The recognizances. And the prosecution has really imported all this about stirring up war since they were before Sir James Ingham.

Mr. Gorst: I can tell my friend that he is totally wrong. I was there myself and I raised this point.

The Attorney-General: If it is a committal on the ground of stirring up war, I should be more disposed to grant a *nolle prosequi* than if it were not, because if it is for stirring up war, a private person should not proceed for that purpose, but the responsibility of such an indictment as that should rest upon the Government. Therefore, I should argue against you both in that sense.

Mr. Besley: But here is the charge on the indictment. There is the record, and on the record they have put in that for which they got the committal, and then they add to it a count for which the Government alone can interfere.

Mr. Gorst: Then I will strike out that if the Attorney-General likes.

The Attorney-General: I have told you what is in my mind, namely, that it is exceptional to put a defendant in the position where he cannot call these witnesses who reasonably would be supposed to be necessary in order to support his case. The consequence would be this, that directly the jury came to the conclusion that it is a libel, he would be placed in this position, that he must be found guilty. If you, gentlemen, would kindly give me in writing any precedents on the matter, I will endeavour to give my decision upon it. I can only say it is a responsibility I wish I had not to bear.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S WRIT.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE,—QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION.

The Queen v. Robert Knight.

Whereas, on the 12th day of January, 1881, a Bill of Indictment was preferred against Robert Knight, of No. 11, Haroldstone Road, Earl's Court, and No. 332, Strand, both in the County of Middlesex, Journalist, for having on the 1st day of October, 1880, unlawfully and maliciously written, printed, and published, or caused and procured to be written, printed, and published in a certain publication, called the *Statesman*, a certain scandalous, malicious and defamatory libel, entitled "Restitution of Berar," containing in a certain part thereof divers scandalous, malicious, and defamatory matters and things of and concerning Wikar-ool-Oomra, Ameer-i-Kabeer of Hyderabad, a certain independent Indian State in friendship and union with our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and under her protection as Empress of India;

And whereas, on the 12th day of February, 1881, the said indictment was ordered to be removed by certiorari from the Central Criminal Court into the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice;

And whereas the defendant has prayed me to exercise the discretion vested in me by law of directing a *nolle prosequi* to be entered upon the said indictment;

And whereas I have been attended by counsel for the parties who have caused the indictment to be preferred, and by counsel for the defendant, and having duly considered the various documents and matters which have been laid before me, it appears to me not to be necessary for the ends of justice to continue the prosecution;

These are, therefore, to authorise and require you forthwith to enter, or cause to be entered, a *nolle prosequi* in my name upon the said indictment, in order to discharge all further proceedings thereupon against the said Robert Knight, and for so doing this shall be your warrant.

Dated this 3rd day of June, 1881.

HENRY JAMES, Attorney-General.

To F. Cockburn, Esq., Her Majesty's Coroner and Attorney in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice.

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38 12	Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	40 8
26 0	Orange Bitters, best	27 0
30 12	"Kill the Crow" Bitters	32 0
.. 27 8	Assorted Liqueurs, Choice.. ..	28 8

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Per doz. Rs. a.		Per doz. Rs. a.
27 0	Blue Capsule, a capital peg brandy..	28 0
29 8	White Capsule, delicate flavour	30 8
32 12	Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft pale	34 0
37 8	Black Capsule, superior old, pale	39 0
45 4	Black Capsule, extra superior, rare old.. ..	47 0
22 4	RUM, old Jamaica	23 0
20 8	,, fine "Pineapple"	21 0
22 4	GIN, London Old Tom, first quality	23 0
22 4	DRY GIN	23 0
22 4	FIELD'S Gin	23 0
16 10	WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch	17 0
23 4	WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch, fine old, pure..	24 0
18 0	SCHNAPPS SCHIEDAM AROMATIC, Anti-Dyspeptic Cordial	18 8
18 0	GENEVA, in flasks, the best	18 8

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CASH. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.		CREDIT. Per Gal. Without Jar, Rs. a.
15 0	Cognac.	15 8
13 0	,, ...	13 8
11 4	,, ...	11 8
10 8	,, ...	10 12

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. An allowance of Price for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriages to godown.

Empty Jars 1 Gal. .. .. .. Rs. 2 0 each.
Do. do. 2 ,, ... ,, 3 0 ,,
Do. do. 4 ,, ... ,, 4 0 ,,
Wood Taps Rs. 1-8 each. Plated Taps, Rs. 4 each.

WHISKEY IN JARS—WOOD.

Rs. a.		Rs. a.
8 12	Irish and Scotch, Fine, Old, Pure per Im. Gall.	9 0
46 Gals. Hhds.	CLARET IN WOOD.	46 Gals. Hhds.
216 0	St. ESTEPHE	Rs. a. 231 0
161 0	MEDOC	172 0

Of these we keep stock from October to March only.

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CASH.

4 Gals.	13½ Gals.	27 Gals.	54 Gals.
Per Jar. Octaves.	Quarter Cask.	Hhds.	
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Manzanilla.. 38 4	115 0	216 0	424 2

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Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

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NOTE.—Forwarding Charges are added. We guarantee each case to contain its full complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of on arrival, but not afterwards.

All Up-country Orders have PROMPT ATTENTION, and are executed the same day as received if possible.

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We do not supply less than one dozen quarts or two dozen pints.

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Rugs and Straps.
Silk Umbrellas.
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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1881.

LETTERS FROM MERV.

KOUCHID KHAN KALA, MERV, April 5.

It is only after ten days' interval that a chance is afforded me of resuming the thread of my narrative. My last letter was penned at long intervals, and with continued and unbearable interruptions. I am becoming case-hardened to the circumstances now, and get on well enough with my writing, despite the stifling heat and the number of people who gaze at me continually both from within and without my hut. I broke off my last letter at the point where I arrived at Merv after crossing the Murgab on the shaky wooden bridge. I found myself in the midst of a couple of hundred bee-hive-shaped huts, arranged in rows two or three hundred yards long. In front of one of the foremost waved a small square red banner from a lance shaft lashed to the top of a pole stuck in the ground. This marked the residence of Kadjar Khan, the *ichthyar* or executive chief elected by the leading people of the entire Merv territory. Five hundred yards distant to the northward, across the river, loomed a long line of earthwork, forming a front about a couple of miles long and shutting out the prospect in that direction. This was the new Turcoman stronghold Kouchid Khan Kala by name, the original fort bearing that appellation forming but one extremity of the present work in course of construction. On the subject of this fortification I shall have a good deal to say later on. To the west and east were extensive tree plantations, and away over the plain numerous groups of huts could be seen. A few yards behind Kadjar Khan's house was a tolerably large pavilion tent of a pale blue colour, destined, I was told, for myself. It was part of the spoil captured from the Persians, and had evidently belonged to some ill-fated officer of rank. Within it I found a thick felt mat covered by a Turcoman carpet. In a shallow pit near one end of the tent burned a charcoal fire. A decent-looking white-bearded old man received me on arriving. He was the brother of the Khan, absent at some distant villages. He was very reserved in manner towards me, as the current of public opinion was still in favour of the belief that I was a daring Russian agent sent forward to reconnoitre in advance of a coming expeditionary force. Under the circumstances he didn't care, doubtless, to be too cordial with a person whose throat might have to be cut within the next twenty-four hours.

My saddles and scanty luggage were piled up at one end of the tent, and I took my seat upon the carpet to commence a semi-martyrdom, which has lasted ever since. Immediately the tent was crammed to its fullest extent with members of Merv metropolitan society, all eager to "interview" the mysterious stranger who had dropped among them, as it were from the clouds. They were the same dressing-gown robed, sheepskin coated, and coloured-hatted beings I have had occasion so often to describe when writing about my residence among the Youmut Turcomans of Gumuch Tepe on the Caspian shore. In a kneeling position they sat upon their heels, their folded arms resting on the tops of their thighs, and gazed at me with that ludicrous eagerness which one has seen in baboons and apes, when some unfamiliar object meets their eyes. It was the gaze of the operator while endeavouring to magnetise his subject. Simultaneously, from without, scores of eyes peeped through every chink and cranny of the tent walls; and I could hear audible remarks upon my personal appearance, invariably winding up with a statement of the conviction of the observer that I was most unmistakably an "Oroos." Let it not be imagined that, after the first eagerness of curiosity was satisfied, this kind of thing ceased. Quite the reverse. As the tidings of my arrival spread, relays upon relays of fresh sightseers thronged to the capital; and, twice a week, when the bazaar is held here, the throng was so terrific that the tent reeled and swayed so that at moments I thought it was coming down upon my head. All night long, even when I slept, the same state of things continued both inside and outside the tent, the strange cut of my short black tunic and riding-breeches seeming to kindle an unquenchable thirst on the part of those who had once seen them to see them again. It is now a month since I arrived at Merv, and during all that time I may say I have lived in the interior of a much patronised peepshow, myself the centre of attraction and interest within the establishment. During the first twenty-four hours the feeling was maddening; then one sank into a kind of comatic stupor; and for the time being I began to have faith in mesmeric influences. Now that the horrible irritating effect at first produced has passed away, I have begun to look upon my ever present passive human tormentors as so many caryatidic appendages of the architecture of my residence.

I had been here about a week when the occasion of the usual hebdomadal bazaar or fair gathering gave the opportunity of getting together a general meeting or council of the leading Merv inhabitants, to decide what was to be done with me, and to investigate the evidence pro and contra with regard to my being a Russian. It was sitting hot within my tent, and my Kurd servant was lying in a corner stupefied with the fumes of opium which he had been smoking to deaden his fears of the possible result of the reunion of the redoubtable Merv elders. A word about this man, who has done me a world of harm here, and whose action bids fair to put me in serious jeopardy of at least a lengthened detention. Kurd by birth, he was formerly a professional soldier in the service of Emir Hussein Khan, the Governor of Kuchan. He quarrelled with his chief, and was gaining his living in a heterogeneous manner when I met with him. He was recommended to me as a man used to daring enterprises, and one who, however doubtful his morality, was at least possessed of unmistakable physical courage—a man who would face any danger and who courted adventure; in fact in all ways bating the absence of morality—just the kind of person I required for my prospective visit to Merv. So terrified did he become at first contact with the Tekke Turcomans, that, to put himself under cover of some greater responsibility, he on all occasions gave out that I was a person of immense importance, and going to Merv with a British flag in my pocket, which was immediately to be hoisted; and that I was about to summons from Kandahar endless legions of British troops. I repeatedly warned him not to make such statements, but, maddened by fear, he paid no attention to what I said. Thus far to explain subsequent proceedings.

The Council of Elders had been sitting for over an hour when I was summoned to attend it. I own it wasn't without a considerable amount of trepidation that I obeyed the summons. Issuing from the tent, I was led to a wide waste space to the rear, where, on the bare marly earth, some two hundred persons were seated in a circle twenty yards in diameter. A vast crowd of nondescripts pressed round them; for here at Merv the entire population, of both sexes, and all ages and conditions, is privy to the most important deliberations of the Council of State. Within the circle, and close to one side of it, was laid a large felt rug, on which I was invited to be seated. Then followed a dead silence. Every one was scrutinising myself and my garb. I had expressly put on all that was left me of European clothing, lest I should be accused of having tried to disguise myself in Eastern attire; and I feel sure I presented a singularly strange appearance, considering the unavoidable mixture of garments I was perforce compelled to adopt. I cast a rapid glance around me when I was seated cross-legged on my rug. There were young and old, well-dressed and seedy men in the assembly. The general expression of countenance was far from assuring; but there were some faces which gave me confidence. There was a general whispering for some time, and then from an opposite part of the circle I was addressed in thundering bass tones. The speaker was a man of colossal proportions and of advanced age, as the long white beard which swept his breast denoted. He wore the characteristic dress of the country—the crimson tunic, girt with voluminous sash; over all the huge, overshadowing hat of black sheepskin, which in all probability was the same as that worn by his ancestors when the Two-Horned Alexander made his way thither. His formidable name, as I afterwards learned, was Killidge Ak Sakkal, or the Old Man of the Sword. He said, with the pitch of voice of one accustomed to send his voice afar in the tumult of combat, "who and what are you, and why do you come here?" This was a comprehensive question, and I answered in the same fashion.

I said that I was a native of that part of frangistan called England; that my present occupation was observing and reporting on the progress of the Russian arms; and that, fleeing before Skobeleff's advance, I had arrived at Merv. "What proof of this can you give?" said the Old Man of the Sword. Hereupon I deftly produced my pocket-book and unfolded the various documents which I possessed, some in English, others in Persian, testifying as to my identity and occupation. The old man, who seemed tacitly recognised as the speaker of the assembly, and who furthermore possessed the rare faculty of reading and writing, not only his own language, but that of Persia, gravely examined my papers, which he subsequently read aloud and translated into Turcoman idiom for the benefit of the assembly. A murmur of approval followed. "But," said the Man of the Sword, "how can any one tell but that you are not a Russian who has murdered some Englishman and taken his papers." I began to perceive that my interlocutor was a wag and wished to show his humour to the company. I said gravely that there were means of showing that this supposition was untenable by a reference to the British agent at Meshed and to the Minister at Teheran, and that in any case he should seek some further support for his hypothesis before he adopted it. Then followed divers queries, from other members of the assembly. "How long had I left England? What was my rank?" &c. Then followed a series of questions, in which there was a jumbling up in the minds of the speakers of Hindustan and England, the Padishah and the "Coompani." In a little while I began to gain ground, and I could easily perceive the truth of the adage that "we easily believe that which we wish." This council of dignitaries ended by convincing themselves that I was an Englishman, and had come to Merv for the purpose of doing what my Kurd had so industriously circulated to be my object. After an hour's discussion I was told that I might withdraw. I retired to my tent, and thence could hear the loud and eager discussion which followed.

In half an hour I was again summoned, and from the smiling faces I saw around I knew that a favourable decision was arrived at. The thunder-voiced old Nestor told me that I was not to be killed, for which I felt thankful, considering the state of anxiety in which I had been living for some days. "But," said he, "you are to remain a prisoner until a reply can be had from Abas the English Agent at Meshed." I was told that couriers would be at once despatched to that place; and on their return another meejlis would be held. I then again withdrew, and the council broke up. Almost immediately the principal chiefs came to visit me, notably Baba Khan, son of the celebrated Kouched Khan, who overthrew the Persian expedition, and who gives his name to the new fortress whence I write. Baba Khan is hereditary chief of the Otamish division of the Merv Turcomans, who dwell along the eastern or right bank of the Murgab river, and over the ground irrigated by its two branches still further eastward. He is an undersized man of apparently some forty years of age, with heavy features, wearing an expression of quiet cunning—his left eye completely blind, like those of so many other Turcomans, owing to the growth of the dense white film known as "pearl." About 10 per cent seem to be similarly affected. While apparently speaking to me, he was in reality talking at the crowded audience within the tent, and endeavouring to show his keenness of perception by sneering at my stout denial of being a Russian, and broadly hinting that he could tell my nationality from the very style of my long-boots, which by the way were made in Constantinople. He, too, hauled up the standing topic of conversation here, the distance the British troops were from Merv as contrasted with the extreme propinquity of those of Russia at Askabad.

My next visitor was Amaniaz Khan, chief of the Toktamish, or dwellers in the western half of the Merv territory. His manner was much more agreeable than that of his brother chief, and he was evidently more of a natural gentleman. His eyes were feeble and watery, and he had the sallow downcast air which accompanies the excessive use of opium. He told me himself that his health was very delicate, owing to his excessive consumption of this drug, which is here both smoked and eaten in enormous quantities. Over his long sash girt robe of striped crimson silk was another of similar material variously and brilliantly tinted. It looked as if it had a white basic hue, and had been dabbed all over with long irregular splashes of bright red and blue, and gave the chief the appearance of being wrapped up in a large Union Jack. Some other persons present were similarly attired, the colours varying to green, yellow, and purple, according to the taste of the wearer. All wore the huge camadlier hat of black curled sheepskin characteristic of the Turcomans, and each had the usual long carving-knife-like dagger stuck in the front of their white sashes. I spent a weary day repeating the same answers to the same Merv force. Under the circumstances he didn't care, doubtless, to be too cordial with a person whose throat might have to be cut within the next twenty-four hours.

My saddles and scanty luggage were piled up at one end of the tent, and I took my seat upon the carpet to commence a semi-martyrdom, which has lasted ever since. Immediately the tent was crammed to its fullest extent with members of Merv metropolitan society, all eager to "interview" the mysterious stranger who had dropped among them, as it were from the clouds. They were the same dressing-gown robed, sheepskin coated, and coloured-hatted beings I have had occasion so often to describe when writing about my residence among the Youmut Turcomans of Gumuch Tepe on the Caspian shore. In a kneeling position they sat upon their heels, their folded arms resting on the tops of their thighs, and gazed at me with that ludicrous eagerness which one has seen in baboons and apes, when some unfamiliar object meets their eyes. It was the gaze of the operator while endeavouring to magnetise his subject. Simultaneously, from without, scores of eyes peeped through every chink and cranny of the tent walls; and I could hear audible remarks upon my personal appearance, invariably winding up with a statement of the conviction of the observer that I was most unmistakably an "Oroos." Let it not be imagined that, after the first eagerness of curiosity was satisfied, this kind of thing ceased. Quite the reverse. As the tidings of my arrival spread, relays upon relays of fresh sightseers thronged to the capital; and, twice a week, when the bazaar is held here, the throng was so terrific that the tent reeled and swayed so that at moments I thought it was coming down upon my head. All night long, even when I slept, the same state of things continued both inside and outside the tent, the strange cut of my short black tunic and riding-breeches seeming to kindle an unquenchable thirst on the part of those who had once seen them to see them again. It is now a month since I arrived at Merv, and during all that time I may say I have lived in the interior of a much patronised peepshow, myself the centre of attraction and interest within the establishment. During the first twenty-four hours the feeling was maddening; then one sank into a kind of comatic stupor; and for the time being I began to have faith in mesmeric influences. Now that the horrible irritating effect at first produced has passed away, I have begun to look upon my ever present passive human tormentors as so many caryatidic appendages of the architecture of my residence.

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Half-hunting	„ 45 to „ 85	„ 85 to „ 325	„ 60 to „ 180	„ 180 to „ 400
Crystal Face	„ 40 to „ 80	„ 70 to „ 320	„ 60 to „ 150	„ 200 to „ 375

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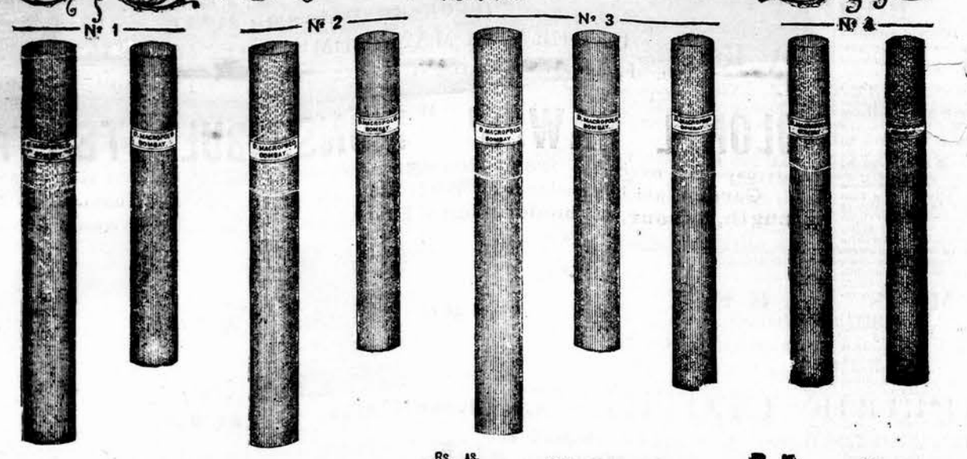

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